2000-2001
Annual Report

University of Saskatchewan

Embracing Opportunity

University of Saskatchewan

At a Glance

Programs

The University of Saskatchewan offers instructional programs leading to 20 different undergraduate degrees in over 80 areas of specialization, 17 graduate degrees in more than 60 disciplines, 17 certificate programs, two diploma programs, and post-graduate clinical (residency) programs in 20 medical specialties. Programs are offered by the Extension Division and 13 colleges:

- Agriculture
- Commerce
- Education
- Kinesiology
- Medicine
- Pharmacy & Nutrition
- Graduate Studies & Research
- Arts & Science
- Dentistry
- Engineering
- Law
- Nursing
- Veterinary Medicine

Employees

The University employs over 6,500 people, most of whom belong to one of five unions on campus: U of S Faculty Association (USFA), Administrative & Supervisory Personnel Association (ASPA), CUPE Local 1975, Sessional lecturers CUPE Local 3287, and Professional Association of Interns and Residents of Saskatchewan (PAIRS).

Facilities

The University occupies more than 2,400 hectares including the main campus in Saskatoon and three research farms. As well as its own programs, the University houses seven federated, affiliated and junior colleges on and off campus. Other on-campus facilities include Royal University Hospital, government research agencies such as the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Research Station, and Innovation Place, one of North America's most successful research parks, housing over 100 organizations.

102-00301/

Table of Contents

Embracing Opportunity

2 Message from the Chancellor

Message from the Chair, Board of Governors

3 Message from the President

Embracing Opportunity

Our Students

5 Enrolment by College

Just what the doctor ordered

6 Good chemistry: training pharmacists for enhanced patient service

7 Guaranteeing quality education

8 Better technology, better teaching

Something to smile about

9 Masters of the bottom line

Priority: Aboriginal Justice

Taking the law in her hands

Our Research

11 Research revenue by source 1998/99

Research revenue by College/Unit

NSERC funding reaches $12 million

12 Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) funding

Looking for fresh ideas in computer science?

Canada Research Chairs: investing in imagination

13 Tri-Council funding jumps 17 per cent

Bridges and Foundations for Aboriginal housing

14 Helping to get Saskatoon "In Motion"

15 Genetic engineering: better crops, but more questions

16 Turning research into business

17 VIDO: Science serving Saskatchewan and the world

Our Alumni

19 Graduates get jobs – without a provincial brain drain

Canadian Rhodes Scholars

Convocation statistics by college

20 Rhodes scholar hones legal skills and social conscience

21 From Religious Studies to the Rolling Stones

Body language: outstanding alumni examines cell communication

Our Campus

23 Stewards with a vision

Building for the future

24 Thorvaldson revitalization continues

Kinesiology's new home progressing on schedule

25 More power on campus

College Building wins reprieve

26 Canadian Light Source: on time, on budget

27 Canada's synchrotron – a product of partnership

28 Synchrotron to attract researchers

29 Light will focus on diverse questions

What are beamlines?

Financials

31 Financial Highlights

34 Financial Statements

42 Notes to Financial Statements

52 Board of Governors of the University

52 Officers of the University

Message from **the Chancellor**

I have had the honour of serving two terms as chancellor of this wonderful university. I am pleased that during this time, great strides have been made in our ongoing effort to provide a progressive environment for our students.

In the past year, the first report on the Systematic Program Review, which is assessing the quality and accountability of all academic programs over a six-year period, was released. A number of programs were described as world class with many others considered as excellent. Even where some programs were not rated as highly, the report gave praise to the university faculty. I believe this shows our university is indeed a centre of excellence.

Our graduates are the best examples of this. They excel on any field of endeavour they choose. A recent example is U of S Engineering alumnus Ben Voss, who now heads Ben-Don Innovations and Clear Green Biotechnologies, enterprises worth $30 million. Another example is Dwight Newman, who achieved a prestigious Rhodes Scholarship to study law at Oxford University in England. Our university, incidentally, ranks fourth among medical/doctoral universities in producing Rhodes Scholars.

Our graduates also succeed early and well in the scientific community. Dr. Aaron Marshall, our Outstanding Young Alumni this year, is conducting research at the University of Manitoba that may lead to new treatments for autoimmune diseases and cancer. The work of Dr. Carl Gutwin, who recently became one of our Canada Research Chairs, may fundamentally change how we work with computers, as they become more ever present in our lives.

There are many more examples, but suffice it to say our students find the University of Saskatchewan a great place to learn, grow, and launch successful careers.

As I pass the duties of chancellor over to Tom Molloy, I believe the university is on the right track and is serving our community well. It is with a sense of accomplishment and a touch of sadness that I say farewell.

Margaret McKercher

Margaret (Peggy) McKercher

Message from the Chair, **Board of Governors**

Progress is being made as the university meets its many challenges head on and continues its strong commitment to excellence.

While there was not a significant increase in funding for post-secondary education from either level of government this year, there were some positive steps taken. This included $35 million from the province for the Thorvaldson and Kinesiology Buildings that will be granted in two years instead of five, significantly reducing interest costs for the university. Significant work was completed on the new chemical engineering wing being added to the Engineering Building, the sixth floor addition to the Agriculture Building was finalized at almost $10 million, and an additional $27 million was expended on the Canadian Light Source project. While many other renovation and maintenance projects, including the College Building, still need to be addressed, we are heading in the right direction.

We are also working on an enrolment plan to substantially increase the number of graduate students. We believe that the future of the university as a research centre depends on attracting these students. Additionally, the Systematic Program Review is important to maintaining excellence in programming. These two projects are an investment in the future of the university.

The Board of Governors will continue to work with the university administration to deploy our resources strategically and to respond to the needs of the people of Saskatchewan within the confines of these resources.

Frank Quennell

Message from **the President**

In an increasingly integrated world, is it possible for a province with a small population and limited tax base to support a world class educational and research institution? At the University of Saskatchewan, we are showing it is possible – even with limited funding.

As evidence, we can point to several examples of our standing in relation to other universities:

- We attracted $75 million in funding from the Canada Foundation for Innovation, ranking third, just behind McGill and Toronto.
- In computer science, we were second only to Toronto as a source for research paper citations.
- Fifteen of 29 programs assessed by external reviewers as part of our systematic review process were described as "world class" or "good."

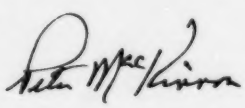
Our University remains an excellent place to get an education; our students continue to make great contributions in numerous fields, from music to microbiology. One way we aim to maintain this high standard of achievement is by focusing on specific priority areas. To three previously established priorities– biotechnology, northern ecosystems toxicology and biomolecular structures – we have recently added Aboriginal justice.

The importance of involving Aboriginal people in the University can hardly be overemphasized. Demographic trends indicate First Nations and Métis youth will form a large segment of Saskatchewan's population and workforce in the coming decades. However, a small percentage of Aboriginal people have obtained university degrees compared to other Canadians. Saskatchewan's future hinges on the way in which Aboriginal people are supported in their efforts to strengthen educational and career opportunities. Prioritizing Aboriginal justice is a sign of our commitment to Aboriginal people and their role in the future prosperity of Saskatchewan.

The University of Saskatchewan was founded to serve the people of Saskatchewan almost a century ago. As we adapt to serve current and future generations, we also are committed to our role as stewards of the experience and resources accumulated to date. Our most important physical resource is the campus itself, and we are moving ahead in our efforts both to conserve and expand our facilities.

The College Building, for example, was the first to be built on campus. It has now been designated a National Historic Site, and we are attempting to assemble the funds needed for a complete restoration. Construction of a number of new buildings is also planned or underway, the most important being the the Canadian Light Source (CLS). The CLS symbolizes the future of this university. With the completion of this world class facility, Saskatoon will attract leading students, researchers and industrial partners from across the nation and around the world.

The synchrotron will add to the University's strength as a centre of research in the life sciences. With the Western College of Veterinary Medicine, the Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization, the Department of Plant Sciences and the College of Medicine, combined with our partnerships with government research institutions and industry located on campus, we are uniquely positioned to provide quality education and groundbreaking research.



Peter MacKinnon

Embracing Opportunity

For our students, opportunity is what draws them to our campus in the first place. There, they will lay the foundation of knowledge on which their future careers will be built. Here, they will find opportunities for personal growth. They will explore these possibilities, and discover the world.

As an institution, the University is identifying strengths – our most promising areas of opportunity. Two major policy initiatives, the Priority Determination process and the Systematic Program Review, illustrate this commitment. These processes are allowing the University to continue to deliver excellence to our students, to our faculty, and to our province. Exciting new areas of opportunity are arising in research as well. The Canadian Light Source synchrotron is the largest and most visible. This tool is already attracting scientists to the U of S and its associated research community in government and industry.

The University is uniquely suited to take advantage of the synthesis of creative minds – particularly in the life sciences. In our world, where convergence and the multi-disciplinary approach are becoming the norm, here you will find researchers working in plant science, veterinary medicine, and human health.

If there is anything a university education should do, it is open one's mind to what is possible. Our alumni run multimillion dollar businesses, climb the world's highest peaks, create popular music heard across North America, and develop treatments for the diseases that plague humanity. To embrace opportunity, one must be able to first imagine it. Our alumni are proof that the University of Saskatchewan develops and engages this imagination.

On the facilities side, the University's administration is constantly alert for ways to maintain and improve our physical plant. This is no small challenge in a time of limited budgets for post-secondary education. It demands innovative thinking to identify opportunities and continue to deliver a quality learning and research environment for students and faculty.

Our Students

It will be their first step. Our students recognize their potential, and embrace university as the place to develop it. Here, they will lay the foundations of knowledge on which future careers will be built. Here, they will explore their own capacities, and discover the world.

M121

IMPORTANT NOTE CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING PAGES

THE PAGES WHICH FOLLOW HAVE BEEN FILMED TWICE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE BEST REPRODUCTIVE QUALITY

USERS SHOULD CONSULT ALL THE PAGES REPRODUCED ON THE FICHE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A COMPLETE READING OF THE TEXT.

REMARQUE IMPORTANTE CONCERNANT LES PAGES QUI SUIVENT

LES PAGES SUIVANTES ONT ÉTÉ REPRODUITES EN DOUBLE AFIN D'AMÉLIORER LA QUALITÉ DE REPRODUCTION

LES UTILISATEURS DOIVENT CONSULTER TOUTES LES PAGES REPRODUITES SUR LA FICHE AFIN D'OBTENIR LA LECTURE DU TEXTE INTÉGRAL

micromedia
a division of IHS Canada

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel.: (416) 362-5211
Toll Free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161
Email: info@micromedia.on.ca

Just what the doctor ordered

University of Saskatchewan medical students are recognized for their well-balanced skill set that allows them to compete in the real world. It's a trait that opens doors and gets graduates where they want to go.

Graduating medical students move on to post-graduate work (i.e. family medicine or medical specialization) through a process called the CaRMS match. Each March, students from Canadian medical schools compete for residency training programs across the country.

Ninety per cent of medical students from the U of S were matched to their first choice of discipline, while 65 per cent landed in their preferred program. The U of S ranked third among the 13 English-speaking medical schools in Canada by these criteria. Over half of students were matched to programs in their own school, increasing the chance that they will establish practice in Saskatchewan when they complete their residency.

CaRMS Match Criterion	U of S	National Average	Ranking
Students matched to first choice of discipline	90%	86%	3
Students matched first choice of program	65%	59%	3
Students matched to program in own school	52%	49%	6

Source: *CaRMS Residency Match Report 2001*

Enrolment by College

Full-Time Degree Registrations

College	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
Agriculture	628	654	675	718	683	650
Arts & Science	6,026	5,971	5,863	5,764	6,001	5984
Commerce	1,368	1,445	1,508	1,549	1,519	1,454
Dentistry	102	103	104	108	110	114
Education	1,678	1,488	1,430	1,218	1,120	1,088
Engineering	1,202	1,178	1,258	1,292	1,298	1,289
Graduate Studies						
Kinesiology (previously Physical Education)	381	378	387	386	407	423
Law	308	302	302	303	312	301
Medicine	222	221	223	223	221	219
Nursing	281	310	468	227	211	268
Pharmacy & Nutrition	434	458	442	401	386	383
Physical Therapy	85	90	90	91	90	90
Veterinary Medicine	288	281	282	281	283	281
[illegible]	13,998	13,887	13,884	13,861	13,841	12,544
[illegible]	1,272	1,330	1,295	1,284	1,396	1,353
[illegible]	548	554	527	498	577	760
[illegible]	217	214	216	217	210	216
Total	14,897	14,737	14,862	14,558	14,824	14,873

Arts & Science includes Computer

Engineering includes Engineering Professional Internship Program (effective

Source: U of S Data Book: Student Information System

Just what the

University of Saskatchewan medical students are recognized for their well-balanced skill set that allows them to compete in the real world. It's a trait that opens doors and gets graduates where they want to go.

Graduating medical students move on to post-graduate work (i.e. family medicine or medical specialization) through a process called the CaRMS match. Each March, students from Canadian medical schools compete for residency training programs across the country.

Ninety per cent of medical students from the U of S were matched to their first choice of discipline, while 65 per cent [illegible] their preferred program. The U of S ranked third among the 13 English-speaking medical schools in Canada by these criteria. Over half of students were matched to programs in their own school, increasing the chance that they will establish practice in Saskatchewan when they complete their residency.

CaRMS Match Criterion	U of S	National Average	Ranking
Students matched to first choice of discipline	[illegible]	86%	
Students matched first choice of program	[illegible]	59%	
Students matched to program in own school	[illegible]	39%	[illegible]

Source: *CaRMS Residency Match Report 2001*

by College

Full-Time Degree Registrations

College	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
Agriculture	628	654	675	718	683	650
Arts & Science	6,026	5,971	5,865	5,764	6,001	5984
Commerce	1,368	1,445	1,508	1,549	1,519	1,454
Dentistry	102	103	104	108	110	114
Education	1,628	1,488	1,420	1,218	1,120	1,088
Engineering	1,202	1,156	1,258	1,292	1,298	1,289
Kinesiology (previously Physical Education)	351	378	387	386	407	423
Law	308	302	302	303	312	301
Medicine	232	221	223	223	221	219
Nursing	291	310	468	227	211	268
Pharmacy & Nutrition	454	458	442	401	386	[illegible]
Physical Therapy	89	90	90	91	90	[illegible]
Veterinary Medicine	280	281	282	281	283	281
Undergraduate College Total	**12,959**	**12,857**	**13,024**	**12,561**	**12,641**	12,544
Graduate Studies & Research	1,372	1,332	1,295	1,284	1,396	[illegible]
Unclassified Students	349	334	327	496	577	[illegible]
Post Grad Clinical	217	214	216	217	210	[illegible]
Total	14,897	14,737	14,862	14,558	14,824	[illegible]

Note: *Agriculture includes Program for Agricultural Co-operative Education (effective 1996/97); Arts & Science includes Computer Science Internship Program (effective 1997/98); Engineering includes Engineering Professional Internship Program (effective 1997/98) and Nursing includes Nursing Education Program of Saskatchewan (effective 1996/97)*

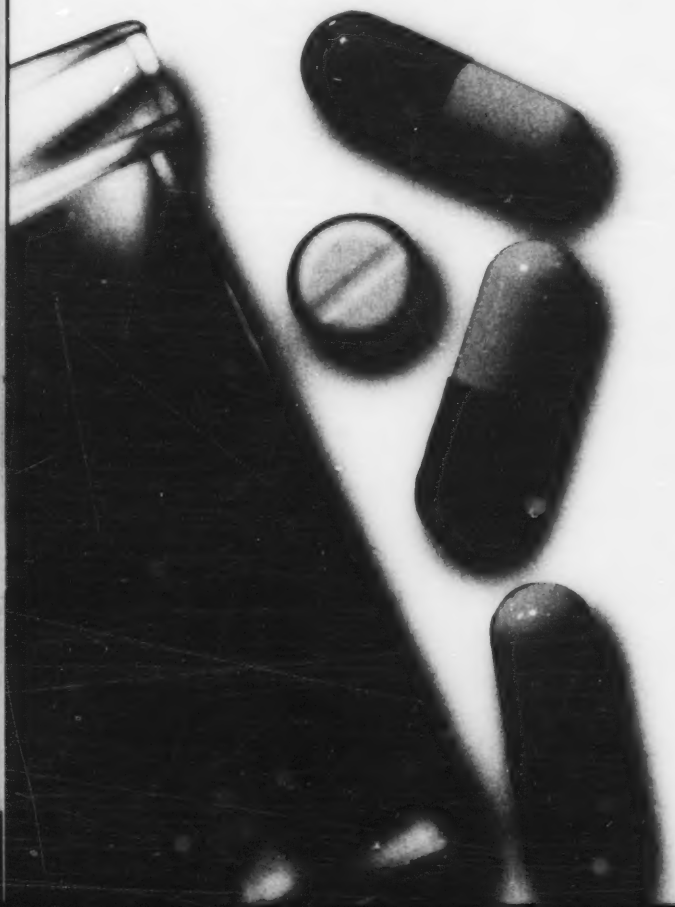
Source: *U of S Stats Book Student Information System*

Good chemistry: **training pharmacists for enhanced patient service**

Pharmacy has evolved over time from a focus on drug preparation to one that is more patient-focused, and the College of Pharmacy has revised its curriculum to keep pace.

However, many of the college's teaching facilities remained virtually unchanged for the last 30 years. An old clinical dispensing laboratory and the undergraduate compounding laboratory didn't accommodate computers or one-on-one patient interaction. Clearly, the learning environment had to be changed.

That change began with a renovation and construction project to build a facility that could handle the teaching of all professional pharmacy skills. The university's capital budget supplied $350,000 for major renovations, while a number of companies, such as Baker, APS and AutoPharm, provided money for about $125,000 in equipment and specialized services.



The new facility, opened in October 1999, has already earned the praise of the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP).

"The College has just opened its new patient-focused professional skills teaching facility. It is undeniably an exemplary laboratory to provide integrated learning," a CCAPP report says. "This unique facility is a showpiece that deserves international recognition. It is a model that other Faculties of Pharmacy would do well to adopt!"

The lab provides a simulation of pharmacy practice, allowing students in all four years of the Pharmacy program to experience real-world scenarios. Many elements of the facility represent advanced or cutting-edge practice. In addition, it is an important focal point for pharmacy related research within the College.

The new facility consists of a central area of five similar work module spaces, plus a larger module incorporating automated technology. This part of the lab can accommodate groups of between 20 and 25 students. Each of the five modules has a semi-private patient counselling area and facilities for medication processing and compounding. A computer network, with Internet access, supports patient care and dispensing activities. The modules also contain CD and video equipment for simulating practice scenarios and providing patient information during counselling sessions. As well, each is equipped to videotape role-play patient interactions. The larger module is a workflow area that provides a bridge between the laboratory and the practice setting.

Other areas in the facility provide a variety of learning environments and help integrate the comprehensive support approach of current practices. There is a products and biotechnology room where students learn techniques for sterile product preparation. Another area is allocated to non-prescription drug displays and patient consultation. This part of the facility supports health education and promotion, and disease management and prevention. Patient counselling and interviewing are accommodated in semi-private and private locations which provide students with areas to practice procedures such as measuring blood pressure, fitting orthopaedic devices, teaching patients how to use blood-glucose monitors and other devices.

Guaranteeing quality education

The University of Saskatchewan is committed to the highest quality of education for its students. To this end, the Systematic Program Review (SPR) was launched, to guarantee that programs meet and exceed national and international standards. The SPR is a major project that will see all of the University's academic programs assessed for quality and accountability every six years.

In April, the first SPR results were released.

External reviewers evaluated 29 programs in Agriculture, Toxicology, Education, Pharmacy and Nutrition, and Commerce. Four were rated A or world class, 11 were rated B or good, and the remainder were rated C. This last designation indicates there are fundamental problems that must be addressed within a certain time limit.

There were no programs given a D; this classification would require immediate consideration of program termination.

Those responsible for the project are Michael Atkinson, Vice-President Academic and Provost, Gary Kachanoski, Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, and Caroline Davis, SPR Coordinator. All were encouraged by this initial outcome, saying it shows the process is working well and that it promises to achieve its goal of guaranteeing high standards of quality and accountability for all of the University's academic programs.

The review process begins with self-evaluation by the units responsible for each program, followed by site visits by experts recruited from top universities throughout North America.

"While we can take pride in our world-class A programs and the good, solid Bs, we're already working together to address the issues raised by the Cs," Atkinson says. "Some program mergers are in the pipeline, and other revisions and restructuring are on the way."

Davis says, "Now that the outcome categories have been determined and plans are under way to implement the reviewers' recommendations, it's time to translate these reviews into action. This is a crucial step in the whole SPR process. It shows we're serious about program improvement."

These first results were for the 1999-2000 reviews and by the time they were released; site visits by the external reviewers for the 2000-2001 academic year had already taken place. Programs in this segment were the remaining graduate programs in Education, undergraduate and graduate programs in Law, undergraduate and graduate programs in Nursing, and two undergraduate interdisciplinary programs in Arts and Science. Work has already begun on the programs for the 2001-2002 group in Engineering, Natural Sciences, undergraduate Education and Music.

More than 100 degree programs will be evaluated by the time the first cycle is completed.

Something to smile about

First year dental students at the University have performed above the national average in the National Dental Examination Board exams for three of the four last years. They consistently performed above the national average for all four years in the disciplines of ethics, orthodontics and pediatric dentistry.

Dentistry graduates also enjoy great success in their further studies in graduate schools across North America. U of S grads can be found pursuing specialties in oral surgery and medicine, pedodontics, periodontics and prosthodontics.

Better technology Better teaching

During the year, the University saw substantial progress in areas relating to the use of information technology (IT). New developments will mean improved services for students, faculty and staff.

The University's connection to CA*Net, Canada's national research network, was upgraded to 1 Gigabit per second (1000 Mbps). A 50-fold increase over what was in place previously, this faster access speed will benefit all faculty, students and staff, but particularly those who rely on CA*Net in their research interactions, such as those who will be using the Canadian Light Source synchrotron facility.

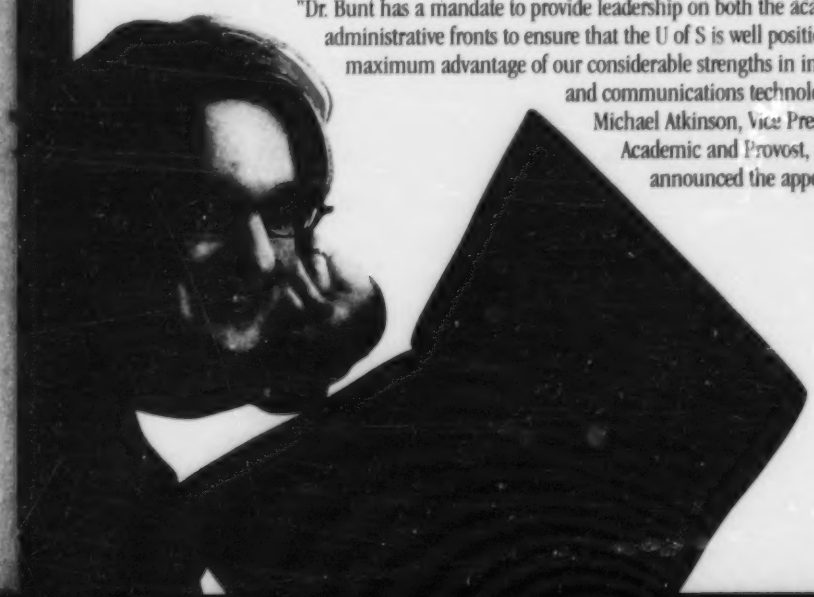
In response to the increasing pervasiveness of Information Technology, new facilities have been put in place to address the computing needs of all students. New facilities have been built for both discipline-specific and general-purpose use, including technology to accommodate the growing number of students who bring their own laptop computers to the University. Projects have also been launched to create a Learning Commons (a partnership between Information Technology Services and the Library) and to provide high-speed connections to the campus network in residences.

The University has also completed year three of a five-year project to renew its classrooms and lecture theatres with multimedia technologies. By giving faculty the technological tools they need for teaching, they are more easily able to import relevant aspects of their research directly from their desktop to the classroom. The goal is to equip 60 teaching spaces, including 23 lecture theatres, with learning technologies, and disburse 20 mobile multimedia consoles throughout the campus by 2003. Four more lecture theatres were renovated this year, bringing the total number to date to 13. Each renovated theatre now contains a standardized multimedia console from which an instructor can access a computer connected to the campus network, a VCR, a document camera and a slide projector, all feeding to a high-quality video data projector. Feedback from both students and faculty has been extremely positive. Most of the faculty believe that the new facilities have improved their teaching, as they are now able to use teaching resources that were not accessible in the past.

At the end of 2000, Dr. Rick Bunt was appointed to the newly created position of Associate Vice-President (Information and Communications Technology).

Although nominations were gathered from across Canada, Dr. Bunt did not have to travel far: he was Professor of Computer Science and Acting Associate Dean (Science) in the College of Arts and Science at the University of Saskatchewan.

"Dr. Bunt has a mandate to provide leadership on both the academic and administrative fronts to ensure that the U of S is well positioned to take maximum advantage of our considerable strengths in information and communications technology," said Dr. Michael Atkinson, Vice President Academic and Provost, as he announced the appointment.



Masters of **the bottom line**

Solid accounting systems and the people to run them are the bedrock of any successful company. This is what the University delivers with its Master of Professional Accounting (MPAcc) program.

The MPAcc program, launched in 1998, has consistently produced graduates with superior skills. For example, a widely recognized measure of success in the field is the pass rate on the Uniform Final Exam, which is the final hurdle before becoming a fully qualified Chartered Accountant (CA). MPAcc students passed this exam with an average of 85 per cent – significantly higher than the national average of 66 per cent.

With the program, the U of S is the only university offering an accepted alternative to the Chartered Accountants School of Business (CASB) program. To become a CA in Western Canada, you must register in the CASB, run by the Institutes of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, or you can take the MPAcc program.

U of S Accounting was also recognized for excellence as it was awarded full accreditation of its undergraduate accounting program by the Society of Management Accountants of Canada – only the seventh university in the country to do so. As a result, graduates of the Bachelor of Commerce program with an Accounting major are exempt from the first part of the two-part exam required to get their Certified Management Accountant (CMA) designation.

Priority: **Aboriginal Justice**

In January, Aborginal Justice was selected by the University's Priority Determination Process. This means that the University is committed to becoming a national and perhaps a world leader in the study and research of Indigenous Peoples and Justice.

The commitment called for appointing three new faculty members (Sociology, Political Studies and Law), as well as an administrator and a professional associate. New undergraduate and graduate programs and courses in Sociology, Native Studies, Political Studies and Law that focus on Aboriginal justice would also be created.

"The new undergraduate programs will make Saskatchewan a national leader in Indigenous justice. We already offer more courses in this area than any other university in Canada," Law Dean Beth Bilson, says.

The priority will build on the University's strengths in Aboriginal justice, advance another goal of improving Aboriginal education and pursue an area that can enhance the University's reputation for excellence.

The three initiatives borne of the other priority areas selected over the previous two years are the Virtual College of Biotechnology, the Northern Ecosystems and Toxicology Institute, and Biomolecular Structures.

The $250,000 a year that the University will spend on each of these four priorities comes from a four-year process whereby deans agreed to contribute one per cent of their budgets..

Taking the law in her hands

In May 2001, Beverley K. Jacobs became the first Aboriginal woman to be awarded a Masters Degree in Law from the University of Saskatchewan. Jacobs is a member of the Six Nations of the Grand River Territory near Brantford, Ontario, and is a graduate of the University of Windsor Law School.

Under the supervision of Ruth Thompson of the U of S Native Law Centre, Jacobs wrote a thesis entitled "International Law: The Great Law of Peace." While working on her thesis, she established Bear Clan Consulting at Ohsweken, in the Grand River Territory. And with Darlyn Mentor, she produced "Aboriginal peoples and racism in Canada: an annotated bibliography," which was published by the Canadian Race Relations Foundation of Toronto this year.

Jacobs contributed to the March 2000 Report of the Law Commission of Canada on processes for dealing with institutional child abuse. For this report, she identified the Iroquoian cultural practices and laws that existed before Aboriginal children were sent to residential school, and described how these laws were violated.

Research

Research is the land of
and which direction
tools available

NSERC funding
reaches $12 million

More than 100 University of Saskatchewan projects shared $12 million in funding from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) in 2000-2001. Funding was up $1.2 million from 1999-2000.

Once again, the Canadian Light Source (CLS) was a major recipient of NSERC funding. NSERC has made a major long-term commitment to the annual operating budget of the synchrotron, and also funds projects designed to use the new facility.

Another major recipient of NSERC funds was the University's Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization (VIDO). It received $1 million in NSERC funding to test a new approach to immunization that may produce an important breakthrough in animal and human health protection. The funding will allow VIDO to continue its groundbreaking testing of the concept of DNA-enhanced immunization.

University of Saskatchewan professors in charge of 103 successful research projects received NSERC funding worth $3.6 million. The largest single grant – $680,000 for a mobile x-ray photoelectron emission microscope that will be used at the synchrotron to study the surface of materials and thin films – went to U of S Chemistry Professor Stephen Urquhart. Other major grants went to research projects to:

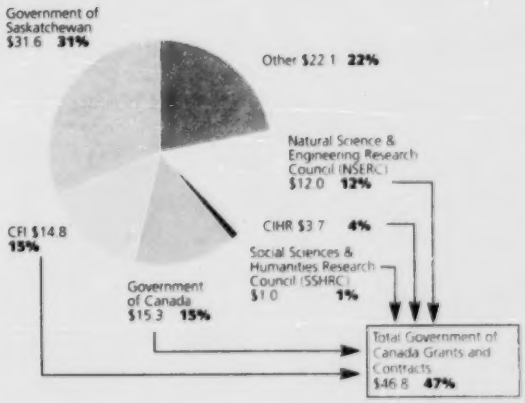
- assess electrical power system reliability and develop techniques to ensure consistent power supply under varying market conditions;
- make improvements to superovulation, a technique in which female animals are hormonally induced to release multiple ova;
- create an automatic weed-detection system for use in farm tractors to better target, and thus reduce, the use of herbicides;
- study Canada's two most southerly polar bear populations and assess the impact of hunting and mining development on barren-ground grizzly bear populations;
- understand the atomic-level interactions between surfaces and the biological molecules with which they come in contact, a study relevant to the improvement of medical implants;
- study root bacteria, which could lead to rhizobacterial additives that reduce the need for fungicides and fertilizers;
- develop a fibre optic-based sensor to directly detect metal ion pollution in water.

Funding also went to 22 young U of S researchers who won NSERC scholarships and fellowships totalling almost $900,000 over two years.

Research revenue by source

For the year ended April 30, 2001

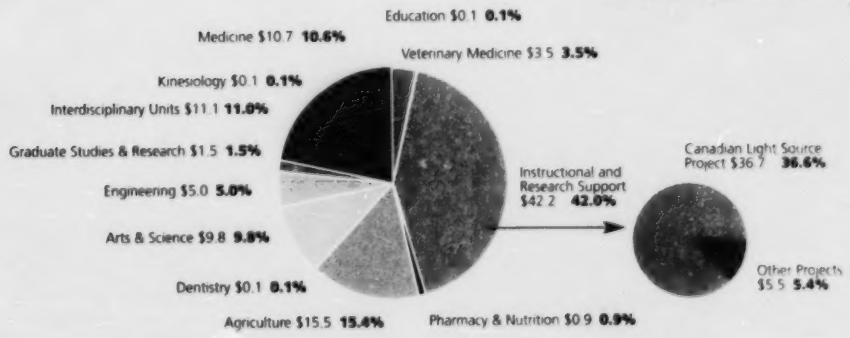
Total: $100.5 (1999/00 - $71.1) (in millions)


Government of Saskatchewan $31.6 31%
Other $22.1 22%
Natural Science & Engineering Research Council (NSERC) $12.0 12%
CIHR $3.7 4%
Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) $1.0 1%
CFI $14.8 15%
Government of Canada $15.3 15%
Total Government of Canada Grants and Contracts $46.8 47%

Research revenue by College/Unit

For the year ended April 30, 2001

Total: $100.5 (1999/00 - $71.1) (in millions)


Education $0.1 0.1%
Medicine $10.7 10.6%
Veterinary Medicine $3.5 3.5%
Kinesiology $0.1 0.1%
Interdisciplinary Units $11.1 11.0%
Graduate Studies & Research $1.5 1.5%
Engineering $5.0 5.0%
Arts & Science $9.8 9.8%
Dentistry $0.1 0.1%
Agriculture $15.5 15.4%
Pharmacy & Nutrition $0.9 0.9%
Instructional and Research Support $42.2 42.0%
Canadian Light Source Project $36.7 36.6%
Other Projects $5.5 5.4%

M121

IMPORTANT NOTE CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING PAGES

THE PAGES WHICH FOLLOW HAVE BEEN FILMED TWICE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE BEST REPRODUCTIVE QUALITY

USERS SHOULD CONSULT ALL THE PAGES REPRODUCED ON THE FICHE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A COMPLETE READING OF THE TEXT.

REMARQUE IMPORTANTE CONCERNANT LES PAGES QUI SUIVENT

LES PAGES SUIVANTES ONT ÉTÉ REPRODUITES EN DOUBLE AFIN D'AMÉLIORER LA QUALITÉ DE REPRODUCTION

LES UTILISATEURS DOIVENT CONSULTER TOUTES LES PAGES REPRODUITES SUR LA FICHE AFIN D'OBTENIR LA LECTURE DU TEXTE INTÉGRAL

micromedia
a division of IHS Canada

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel.: (416) 362-5211
Toll Free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161
Email: info@micromedia.on.ca

Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) funding

Cumulative to 27.06.01

Institution	Total Awards*	Rank
[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	15

[illegible] for regional projects

Looking for fresh ideas in computer science?

Researchers know where to find the latest ideas in computing science: right here at the University of Saskatchewan. Our Computer Science Department is home to some of the country's most advanced thinking in this fast-paced field. The proof is how often other scientists cite our research. For the years 1981 through 1998, we rank second in the country as their preferred reference source.

Rank	Institution	Citations/Paper
1	Toronto	8.59
2	**Saskatchewan**	**6.83**
3	British Columbia	6.04
4	McGill	5.57
5	Simon Fraser	5.45
6	Montreal	5.03
7	Waterloo	4.98
8	Western Ontario	4.91
9	Canada	4.71
10	Calgary	4.24
11	Queens	4.2
12	Victoria	4.05
13	Carleton	3.89
14	Alberta	.55
15	Manitoba	3.45
16	Ottawa	3.4
17	McMaster	3.4
18	Quebec	2.67
19	Concordia	2.56

From ISI's Canadian University Indicators, 1981-98.

** Paper counts include articles, notes, reviews, and proceedings only. Citation counts to these papers only.*

Canada Research Chairs: investing in imagination

The federal government has a vision of Canada as a world leader in innovative research. Toward this end, it is dedicating $900 million over the next five years to support the establishment of 2,000 Canada Research Chairs in universities across the country.

Thirty-one of these chairs have been assigned to the University of Saskatchewan.

Since the establishment of the program, the faculty and administration have been identifying the University's foremost minds. Who among us is recognized as a world leader in their field? Who are the rising stars just starting to make a name for themselves in the research community?

The Canada Research Chairs program is part of the University's vision of an enriched research culture on campus, where the focus is on six priority areas – biotechnology, environmental sciences, health sciences, identity and diversity, materials science, and technology and change.

Research and salary support under the program will allow scientists to attract top graduate students and research resources. It will also allow us to keep our best minds while attracting top scientists from around the world.

There are two tiers of Research Chair available. Tier 1 chairs, reserved for established researchers, are awarded for for seven years and are renewable indefinitely. Tier 2 chairs are awarded for five years to up-and-coming scientists and are renewable once. Funds under the program are not earmarked for a specific project. That is, unlike a typical grant, Canada Research Chair funds can be used as the researcher deems fit.

For many researchers, these two characteristics – stable, multi-year funding, and the freedom to apply it according to research priorities – has piqued the imagination. Longer-term projects, with a less certain outcome but much greater potential payoff, can now be pursued.

Bridges and Foundations for Aboriginal housing

A University of Saskatchewan led research project is the recipient of close to $1 million in funds from the Community-University Research Alliance (CURA).

The objective of the project is to better understand the housing needs of Aboriginal people in Saskatoon, and to carry out action research which could lead to more affordable housing for urban Aboriginal people throughout the country.

The three-year Bridges and Foundations project is a partnership involving the University, the City of Saskatoon, Aboriginal organizations, community groups, and home builders. Total project funding will be close to $2 million, including $600,000 from the federal Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), and $368,499 from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC).

The CURA grant is the largest ever awarded, and one of the largest social sciences grants ever received by the University. Sociology professor Alan Anderson is research coordinator of the project, and Extension Division Director of the Indigenous Peoples Program, Priscilla Settee, is the project's Aboriginal coordinator.

The project involves compiling Saskatoon's first accurate statistics on Aboriginal demographics and economic activity, specific research on Aboriginal housing conditions and needs, and applied research focusing on the design and supply of Aboriginal housing. It is expected the project could lead to policy changes to the national building code. Project partners also anticipate expanded Aboriginal training and participation in the building trades and construction industry. While the project focuses on Saskatoon, the research results will be valuable for communities across Canada.

Tri-Council funding jumps 17 per cent

Tri-Council funding of research at the University of Saskatchewan in 2000-2001 increased by 17 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Tri-Council refers to Canada's three major academic research councils: the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR).

Total Tri-Council funding to the U of S was $16.7 million in 2000-2001, up from $14.2 million in the previous year. The largest amount, $12 million, came from NSERC, up $1.2 million from last year. CIHR provided $3.7 million, up $1 million. SSHRC contributed $1 million, up from $0.77 million last year.

During the year it was announced the University will receive 31 research chairs through the Canada Research Chairs Program in the coming years. Twenty-one chairs are allocated for natural sciences and engineering, seven to health, and three in social sciences and humanities. Nomination and funding for eight Chairs was announced for 2001-02.

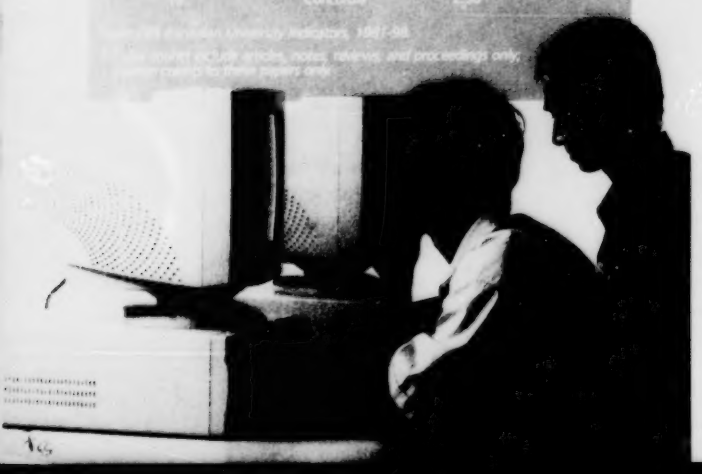
The CIHR will provide $987, 910 in grants and equipment over the next three years for projects on contraceptives, obesity, and respiratory disease. Another $139,140 over two years will go to diabetes research.

The SSHRC provided nine standard awards totalling $556,000. Another special award of $600,000 was contributed to the Bridges and Foundations project designed to study Aboriginal housing needs in Saskatoon.

Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) funding

Looking for fresh ideas in computer science?

Researchers know where to find the latest ideas in computing science: right here at the University of Saskatchewan. Our Computer Science Department is home to some of the country's most advanced thinking in this fast-paced field. The proof is how often other scientists cite our research. For the years 1981 through 1998, we rank second in the country as their preferred reference source.



investing in imagination

The federal government has a vision of Canada as a world leader in innovative research. Toward this end, it is dedicating $900 million over the next five years to support the establishment of 2,000 Canada Research Chairs in universities across the country.

Thirty-one of these chairs have been assigned to the University of Saskatchewan.

Since the establishment of the program, the faculty and administration have been identifying the University's foremost minds. Who among us is recognized as a world leader in their field? Who are the rising stars just starting to make a name for themselves in the research community?

The Canada Research Chairs program is part of the University's vision of an enriched research culture on campus, where the focus is on six priority areas – biotechnology, environmental sciences, health sciences, identity and diversity, materials science, and technology and change.

Research and salary support under the program will allow scientists to attract top graduate students and research resources. It will also allow us to keep our best minds while attracting top scientists from around the world.

There are two tiers of Research Chair available. Tier 1 chairs, reserved for established researchers, are awarded for for seven years and are renewable indefinitely. Tier 2 chairs are awarded for five years to up-and-coming scientists and are renewable once. Funds under the program are not earmarked for a specific project. That is, unlike a typical grant, Canada Research Chair funds can be used as the researcher deems fit.

For many researchers, these two characteristics – stable, multi-year funding, and the freedom to apply it according to research priorities – has piqued the imagination. Longer-term projects, with a less certain outcome but much greater potential payoff, can now be pursued.

Bridges and Foundations
for Aboriginal housing

A University of Saskatchewan led research project is the recipient of close to $1 million in funds from the Community-University Research Alliance (CURA).

The objective of the project is to better understand the housing needs of Aboriginal people in Saskatoon, and to carry out action research which could lead to more affordable housing for urban Aboriginal people throughout the country.

The three-year Bridges and Foundations project is a partnership involving the University, the City of Saskatoon, Aboriginal organizations, community groups, and home builders. Total project funding will be close to $2 million, including $600,000 from the federal Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), and $368,499 from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC).

The CURA grant is the largest ever awarded, and one of the largest social sciences grants ever received by the University. Sociology professor Alan Anderson is research coordinator of the project, and Extension Division Director of the Indigenous Peoples Program, Priscilla Settee, is the project's Aboriginal coordinator.

The project involves compiling Saskatoon's first accurate statistics on Aboriginal demographics and economic activity, specific research on Aboriginal housing conditions and needs, and applied research focusing on the design and supply of Aboriginal housing. It is expected the project could lead to policy changes to the national building code. Project partners also anticipate expanded Aboriginal training and participation in the building trades and construction industry. While the project focuses on Saskatoon, the research results will be valuable for communities across Canada.

Tri-Council
funding jumps 17 per cent

Tri-Council funding of research at the University of Saskatchewan in 2000-2001 increased by 17 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Tri-Council refers to Canada's three major academic research councils: the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR).

Total Tri-Council funding to the U of S was $16.7 million in 2000-2001, up from $14.2 million in the previous year. The largest amount, $12 million, came from NSERC, up $1.2 million from last year. CIHR provided $3.7 million, up $1 million. SSHRC contributed $1 million, up from $0.77 million last year.

During the year it was announced the University will receive 31 research chairs through the Canada Research Chairs Program in the coming years. Twenty-one chairs are allocated for natural sciences and engineering, seven to health, and three in social sciences and humanities. Nomination and funding for eight Chairs was announced for 2001-02.

The CIHR will provide $987, 910 in grants and equipment over the next three years for projects on contraceptives, obesity, and respiratory disease. Another $139,140 over two years will go to diabetes research.

The SSHRC provided nine standard awards totalling $556,000. Another special award of $600,000 was contributed to the Bridges and Foundations project designed to study Aboriginal housing needs in Saskatoon.

Helping to get Saskatoon Mo

Genetic engineering: **better crops, but more questions**

Plant scientist Graham Scoles is coordinating a project to study the ability of crops to cope with cold and environmental stress. Agricultural economist Peter Phillips is collaborating with three other Prairie researchers to lead a study of the social, ethical, legal and environmental impacts of genomics research.

Backed with about $8 million in Genome Canada funding, the two researchers are part of a $300 million nation-wide initiative to establish five research centres across Canada. Genome Canada is a not-for-profit corporation dedicated to developing genomics for the benefit of Canadians in agriculture, the environment, forestry, fisheries and human health.

So far, the U of S has secured commitments for more than half of the $15 million allotted to Genome Prairie, the portion of the initiative dedicated to the Prairie provinces. Funding is contingent upon finding matching investments from industry, government, foundations or other sources.

Phillips' GELS project (genomic ethical, environmental, legal and social) will look at the impact and use of genomics in the agri-food industry, including people's perceptions about applications of genomics, the regulation of these technologies, and the role of property rights. GELS will examine how consumers are affected by information genomic technology.

Meanwhile, Scoles' team will study wheat and canola to find out what proteins and genes are involved in regulating a plant's response to low temperatures. This knowledge allows development of more cold-tolerant varieties. The response of canola to metal and nutrient stresses will also be examined.

Both projects are examples of how University scientists work as part of a broader research community. Scoles' project, for example, will involve researchers from four other provinces, as well as the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) Saskatoon Research Centre and the National Research Council's Plant Biotechnology Institute (NRC-PBI), both located on campus.

Turning research **into business**

Saskatchewan ranks fourth in Canada, behind Ontario, Quebec, and B.C., in the effort to commercialize research. The prime reason for its success is the research capacity of the University of Saskatchewan.

As of 1998, the last year for which statistics are available, research funded by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) has resulted in the formation of seven companies in Saskatchewan, with annual revenues of $92.5 million. More than 600 jobs were created. Saskatchewan was just ahead of Alberta, which had formed 10 companies with revenues of $72.2 million and the same number of employees. Meanwhile, Manitoba researchers had formed two companies with revenues of $200,000 and six employees.

University of Saskatchewan Technologies Inc. (UST) is an active player in turning research into economic development. UST head Branko Peterman cites the ability to build contacts between researchers and industrial partners, and the role of Innovation Place, as the reason for Saskatchewan's research and development success. Peterman expects that the completion of the Canadian Light Source in 2004 will significantly accelerate the commercialization process.

VIDO: Science serving **Saskatchewan** and the world

The ability to convert science into technologies that meet societal needs signals the maturity of a research institution. VIDO – the Veterinary Infectious Diseases Organization at the University of Saskatchewan – is doing just that by developing and commercializing novel vaccines and vaccine delivery systems that benefit animal and human health.

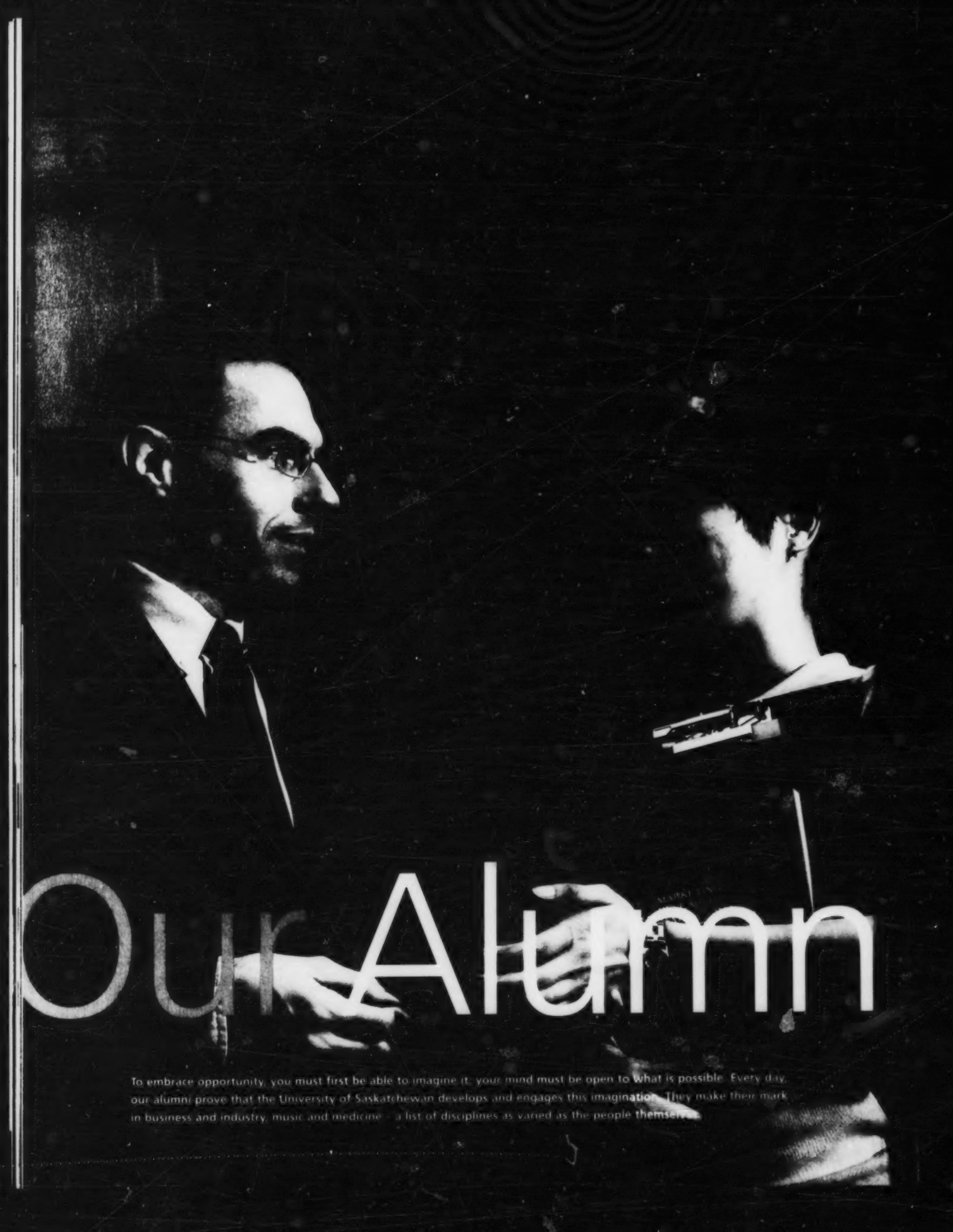
While VIDO's vaccines are made for animals, they also benefit humans by improving food and environmental quality. Among VIDO's latest discoveries, for example, is a vaccine designed to control the *E. coli* bacteria that contaminated water supplies in Walkerton, Ontario. By vaccinating cattle, *E. coli* levels will be reduced, leading to a safer environment.

The new vaccine now being testing will add to the record of VIDO, which has already developed and marketed seven vaccines, including five world-firsts. To date, VIDO has been awarded 43 patents, with 17 pending.

Dr. Lorne Babiuk, the organization's Director, is typical of a new breed of researcher committed to maximizing the benefit of science. In addition to his role in commercializing VIDO's research, Dr Babiuk is also a U of S Professor of Veterinary Microbiology and now holds the new Canada Research Chair in Vaccinology.

A variety of skills and approaches to research is essential in finding solutions to infectious diseases. Babiuk sees VIDO's success as a result of a multidisciplinary approach: immunologists, veterinarians, biochemists, molecular biologists, biomedical engineers, pharmacists, formulation experts and others from the University of Saskatchewan community all contribute in a team approach. This collaboration is extended to research institutes around the world and more than 30 commercial companies.

Every year, infectious diseases claim millions of human and animal lives. New diseases and drug resistant infections are emerging, while others such as tuberculosis are re-emerging. VIDO uses recent advances in technology, including immunology, molecular biology and genomics, to understand disease and develop safer, more effective vaccines. In addition, VIDO is pioneering oral and nasal vaccines designed to induce an immune response where infections attack – at the mucous membranes.



To embrace opportunity, you must first be able to imagine it; your mind must be open to what is possible. Every day, our alumni prove that the University of Saskatchewan develops and engages this imagination. They make their mark in business and industry, music and medicine – a list of disciplines as varied as the people themselves.

IMPORTANT NOTE CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING PAGES

THE PAGES WHICH FOLLOW HAVE BEEN FILMED TWICE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE BEST REPRODUCTIVE QUALITY

USERS SHOULD CONSULT ALL THE PAGES REPRODUCED ON THE FICHE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A COMPLETE READING OF THE TEXT.

REMARQUE IMPORTANTE CONCERNANT LES PAGES QUI SUIVENT

LES PAGES SUIVANTES ONT ÉTÉ REPRODUITES EN DOUBLE AFIN D'AMÉLIORER LA QUALITÉ DE REPRODUCTION

LES UTILISATEURS DOIVENT CONSULTER TOUTES LES PAGES REPRODUITES SUR LA FICHE AFIN D'OBTENIR LA LECTURE DU TEXTE INTÉGRAL

micromedia
a division of IHS Canada

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel.: (416) 362-5211
Toll Free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161
Email: info@micromedia.on.ca

Graduates get jobs – without a provincial brain drain

In June 2000, the University released its first ever survey of graduates. Commissioned by the University's Planning Committee of Council, the Student Outcomes Survey was designed to evaluate graduates' satisfaction with their university experience, as well as post-graduation education and employment.

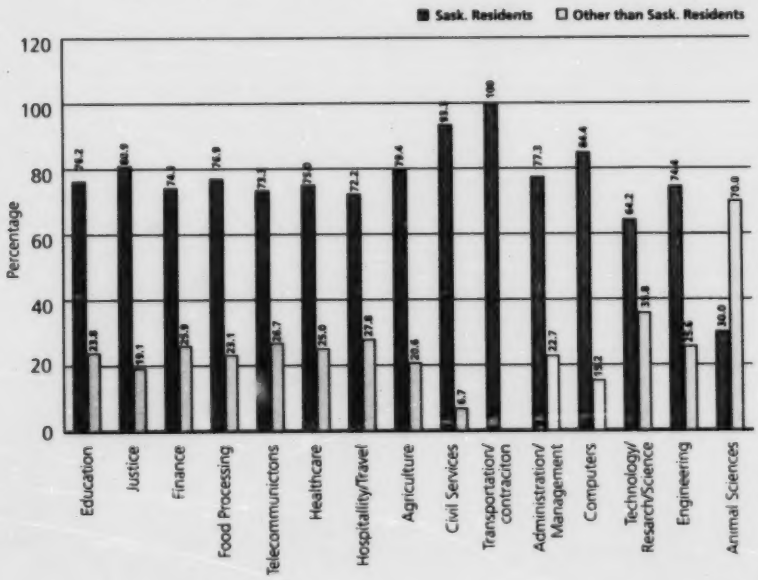
According to the survey, 90 per cent of graduates had jobs five years after graduation, and a significant number of those who didn't were pursuing further education.

The results also challenge the conventional wisdom that young people must leave Saskatchewan to find work. Of the 1,653 graduates surveyed, 1,245 continue to live in the province. These graduates found work as quickly and successfully as those who moved outside the province. Over 95 per cent of all graduates were satisfied with their occupations, and Saskatchewan residents were just as satisfied with their work as their colleagues in other provinces.

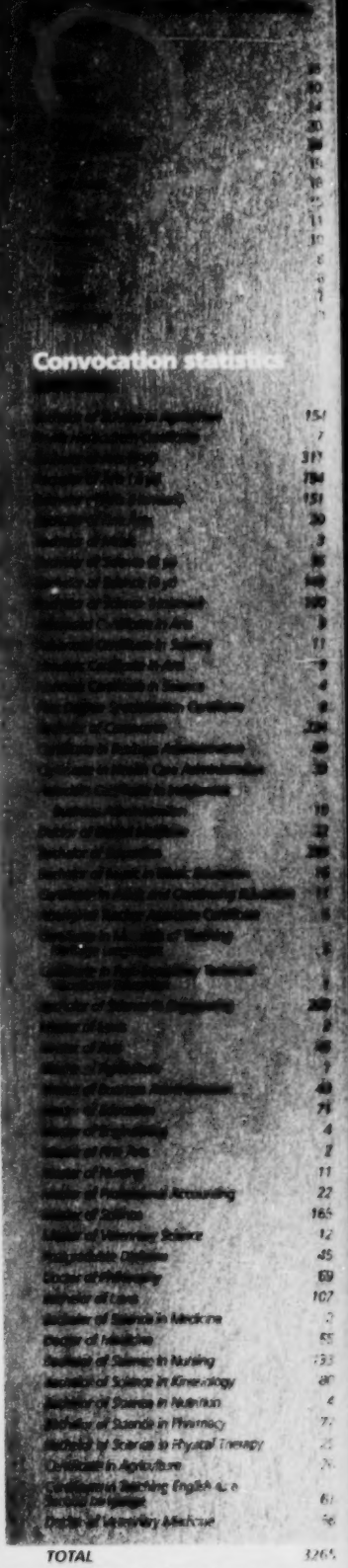
Incomes varied greatly depending on college, with the majority of graduates earning between $30,000 and $60,000. Dental graduates earn significantly more than any other group: fully half earn more than $70,000.

The survey was conducted by the Social Research Unit of the Department of Sociology, in conjunction with Anderson/Fast Associates. Since its release, the University Council has expressed a commitment to conduct further graduate studies. The results will be used as a planning tool and for improved accountability.

Students living inside and outside the province by industry



Canadian Rhodes Scholars



Convocation statistics

	154
	7
	317
	194
	151
	20
	3
	11
	10
	4
	4
	1
	1
	1

Graduates get jobs – without a provincial brain drain

In June 2000, the University released its first ever survey of graduates. Commissioned by the University's Planning Committee of Council, the Student Outcomes Survey was designed to evaluate graduates' satisfaction with their university experience, as well as post-graduation education and employment.

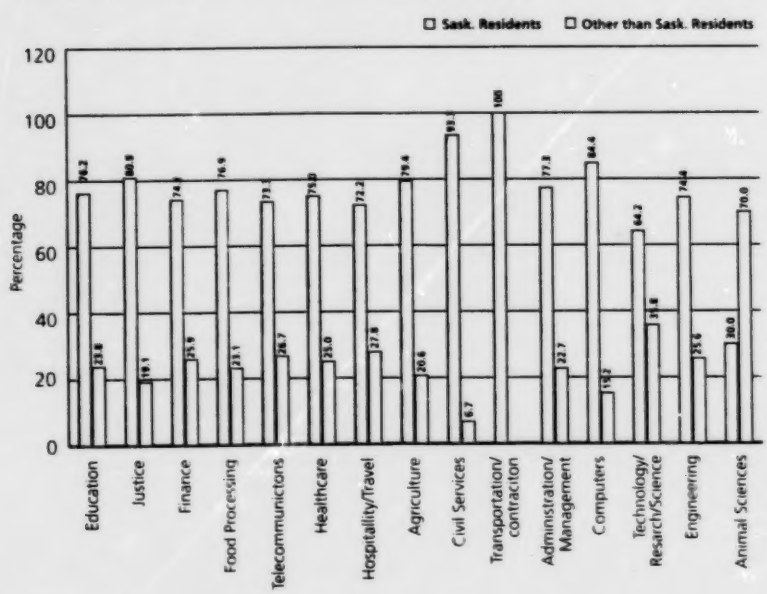
According to the survey, 90 per cent of graduates had jobs five years after graduation, and a significant number of those who didn't were pursuing further education.

The results also challenge the conventional wisdom that young people must leave Saskatchewan to find work. Of the 1,653 graduates surveyed, 1,245 continue to live in the province. These graduates found work as quickly and successfully as those who moved outside the province. Over 95 per cent of all graduates were satisfied with their occupations, and Saskatchewan residents were just as satisfied with their work as their colleagues in other provinces.

Incomes varied greatly depending on college, with the majority of graduates earning between $30,000 and $60,000. Dental graduates earn significantly more than any other group: fully half earn more than $70,000.

The survey was conducted by the Social Research Unit of the Department of Sociology, in conjunction with Anderson/Fast Associates. Since its release, the University Council has expressed a commitment to conduct further graduate studies. The results will be used as a planning tool and for improved accountability.

Students living inside and outside the province by industry



From Medical/Doctoral Universities, 1970-2000

McGill	35
Toronto	30
Manitoba	24
Queen's	20
Saskatchewan	20
Alberta	19
Dalhousie	18
UBC	15
Western	11
Montreal	10
Calgary	8
Laval	8
Ottawa	7
McMaster	3

2000-2001

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture	*154*
Prairie Horticulture Certificate	*7*
Bachelor of Arts (3-yr)	*311*
Bachelor of Arts (4 yr)	*194*
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	*151*
Bachelor of Fine Arts	*20*
Bachelor of Music	*3*
Bachelor of Science (3 yr)	*95*
Bachelor of Science (4 yr)	*143*
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	*100*
Advanced Certificate in Arts	*9*
Advanced Certificate in Science	*11*
Honours Certificate in Arts	*9*
Honours Certificate in Science	*4*
Post Degree Specialization Certificate	*8*
Bachelor of Commerce	*224*
Certificate in Business Administration	*69*
Certificate in Health Care Administration	*33*
Associate Certificate in Indigenous Business Administration	*10*
Doctor of Dental Medicine	*22*
Bachelor of Education	*295*
Bachelor of Music in Music Education	*16*
Certificate in Adult and Continuing Education	*11*
Aboriginal Teacher Associate Certificate	*6*
Certificate in Methods of Teaching Heritage Languages	*5*
Certificate in Post-Secondary Technical Vocational Education	*1*
Bachelor of Science in Engineering	*220*
Master of Laws	*2*
Master of Arts	*45*
Master of Agriculture	*1*
Master of Business Administration	*43*
Master of Education	*71*
Master of Engineering	*4*
Master of Fine Arts	*2*
Master of Nursing	*11*
Master of Professional Accounting	*22*
Master of Science	*165*
Master of Veterinary Science	*12*
Postgraduate Diploma	*45*
Doctor of Philosophy	*69*
Bachelor of Laws	*107*
Bachelor of Science in Medicine	*2*
Doctor of Medicine	*55*
Bachelor of Science in Nursing	*133*
Bachelor of Science in Kinesiology	*80*
Bachelor of Science in Nutrition	*4*
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy	*77*
Bachelor of Science in Physical Therapy	*29*
Certificate in Agriculture	*26*
Certificate in Teaching English as a Second Language	*61*
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	*68*
TOTAL	**3265**

Rhodes scholar hones legal skills and social conscience

Dwight Newman is one of the University of Saskatchewan's stars. He convocated with Great Distinction from the College of Law in 1999, and articled as a clerk with Supreme Court of Canada Justices Antonio Lamer and Louis LeBel.

In 2000, he was awarded a prestigious Rhodes Scholarship by Oxford University in England, one of only 10 given to Canadians per year. The award was based on his high academic achievement, leadership ability and contribution to the community.

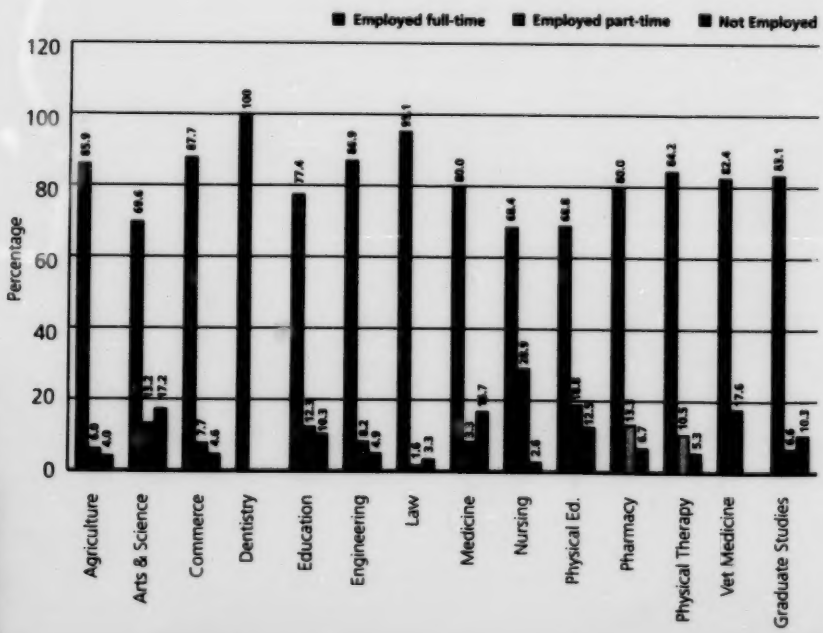
"I'm delighted to have the opportunity to study at Oxford," Newman says. "I am positive that [it] will be enriching, and I hope that through my work I will be able to make a valuable contribution to society."

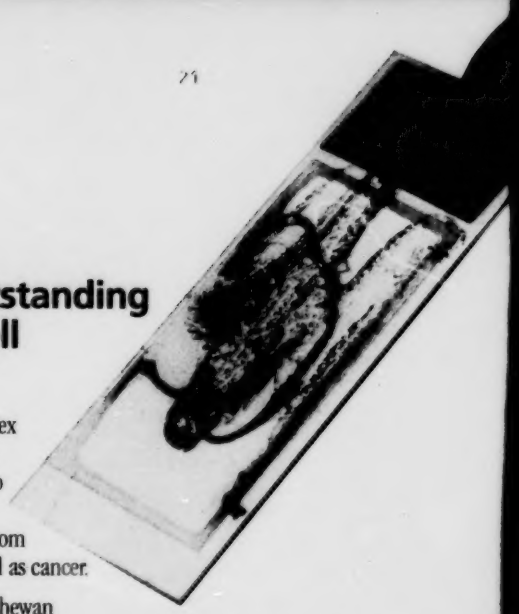
Newman has already displayed his commitment to society through an internship in South Africa organized by the Canadian Lawyers Association for International Human Rights.

In an article he wrote during his stay in Cape Town, Newman describes the stark dichotomy that still exists in that country.

"I have seen much that nobody should ever see in our world, but that all too many of our forgotten victims live on a daily basis," he writes. "In every community that we visited, a community leader ended up telling us that apartheid was still alive and well. There still remains vast racial segregation – not on a legal basis, but based on economics and based on silent unspoken rules."

1994 Graduates' Full or Part-Time Employement by College





Body language: outstanding alumni examines cell communication

Our cells talk to each other, using complex molecules that tell them when to divide, when to produce antibodies, and when to die. When this messaging system goes awry, it can lead to a host of maladies, from allergies to autoimmune diseases, as well as cancer.

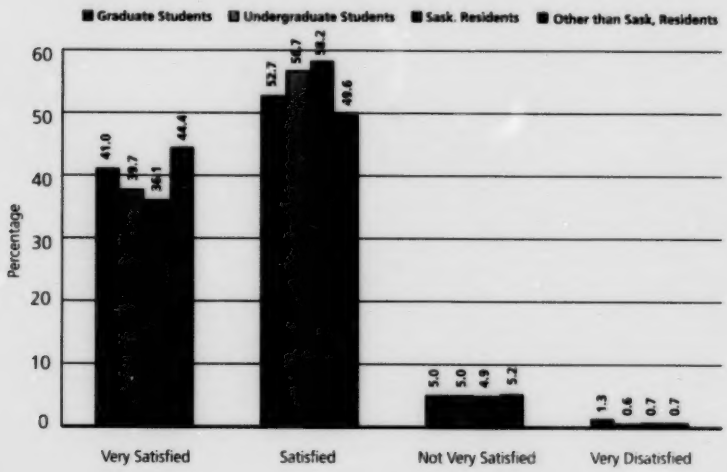
Dr. Aaron Marshall, University of Saskatchewan Outstanding Young Alumni for 2000, is working to comprehend the language of B lymphocyte cells. These immune system guardians produce antibodies that play a critical role in protecting our bodies from infection. Understanding how they work could point the way to the development of new therapies for human disease.

The Young Alumni Award is presented to a University graduate from within the last 10 years who is 35 years or younger and has made significant accomplishments since launching their careers at the U of S. Dr. Marshall is a stellar example.

Dr. Marshall graduated the Honours program in the University's Department of Microbiology and Immunology in 1992. From here, he joined the Department of Immunology at the University of Toronto where he completed his PhD in immunology and molecular genetics.

In 1997, he was awarded a Fellowship from the Medical Research Council of Canada to carry out post-doctoral work at the University of Washington in Seattle. It was during this term that the University of Manitoba recruited him to their Faculty of Medicine in May 2000. He is currently Assistant Professor in the Department of Immunology and part of the Immune Regulation of Allergy Research Group at the U of M.

Satisfaction with education experience at the University of Saskatchewan by Graduate Students, Undergraduate Students, Saskatchewan Residents and non-Sask. Residents



From Religious Studies to the Rolling Stones

"It's pretty awe inspiring to hear 30,000 to 60,000 people making noise for you. It's quite a rush – like an out-of-body experience."

Ever wonder what you can do with an Arts degree? Well, in the case of Safwan Javed, drummer for Saskatoon band Wide Mouth Mason, you can pursue a career in music and end up opening for the Rolling Stones and AC/DC. Javed describes this as the "biggest notch on our belt."

It's a bit of a mental leap from Religious Studies major to blues rock drummer, but Javed considers his education as a foundation, something he can fall back on. When fellow band members Shaun Tourreault and Earl Pereira wanted to cut short their university studies to pursue Wide Mouth Mason's rising star, Javed insisted on finishing.

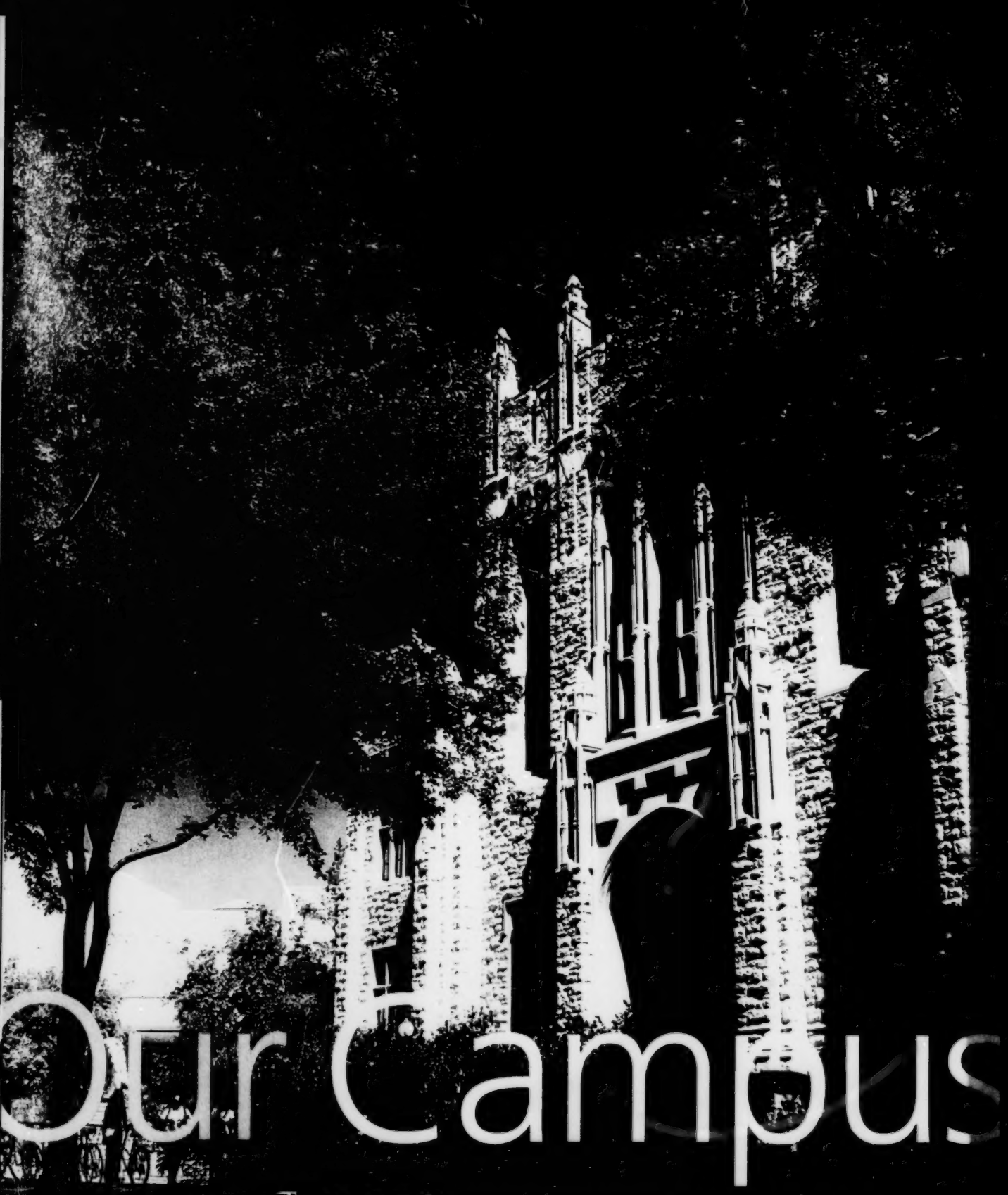
"I felt I had to finish university so I had something to come back to," he says. "I knew there were other things I might like to do later - life is long and there are lots of different opportunities. I know I would like to go back (to university) at some time."

That said, Javed didn't get around to convocating until 1998 – two years after he finished classes. He was simply too busy to do the paperwork. The band released an independent album in 1996 and has since recorded three more with a major label. With promotion and touring, it's been a hectic lifestyle.

"Over the course of the last six or seven years we've spent three-quarters of our time on the road," Javed says. "Hours and hours on planes, trains and buses. That's the stuff people don't see, the background."

And how did attending the University of Saskatchewan help him to succeed in the music business?

"It helped me in a practical sense improving my vocabulary, gaining some measure of objectivity," he says. "University opened up my world, it really shaped the person I am, my world view. It's where I developed most as a human being."



Our Campus

Ours is one of the country's most beautiful campuses. It is an environment for research and knowledge, for ideas and creation. The University of Saskatchewan belongs to the people of this province, and caring for it is a public trust. It takes responsible stewards, careful planning, and long-term vision.

Stewards with a vision

Staying on the leading edge as a university requires world-class facilities and the ability to anticipate needs before they happen. With that in mind, the University of Saskatchewan embarked on a series of integrated capital planning exercises over the past year to make sure the U of S community is provided a top quality environment for decades to come.

The first of these exercises was the development of the Facilities Management Strategic Plan, which was approved by the Board of Governors on May 11, 2001. This plan is designed to stay true to the mission to provide world-class sustainable facilities. It is to set out the framework for dealing with specific demands and sets a strategic direction for the foreseeable future and beyond.

"It gives us detailed direction and timelines. The conceptual result of our efforts is a structural plan that is not static. It grows and responds to our ever-changing environment," said Colin Tennent, Director, Technical Services for the Facilities Management Division.

Tennent says the staff in Facilities Management is committed to what they call "vision-based strategic reinvestment".

"We very much see ourselves in the role of stewards of the university. We want to do this, not only in the physical sense but also in terms of connection with the university's mission and vision. As such, we respond to and take our lead very much from the academic, student and research community," he said.

The idea is that renewing and reinvesting in infrastructure and new capital projects will have a direct impact on teaching and research. Today, projects like the $43 million Thorvaldson capital project and the new $33 million Kinesiology Building are examples of this visioning for the future.

Another example is the Campus Master Plan. Through this initiative, a cross-campus steering committee was put together, which also includes representatives from Innovation Place, the Meewasin Valley Authority and the City of Saskatoon. It is another "living document" that can change over time but will provide an overall strategy for growth, development and maintenance of the campus.

Another significant part of the planning process is dealing with the deferred maintenance and current space deficiencies at the university. In 1999, the Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO) survey revealed that the U of S had a deferred maintenance tab of $108 million. The most effective means of correcting this problem, says Tennent, is to first develop a good database of the condition of all university facilities.

"The infrastructure at the university is unimaginably large and a lot of it is buried," he said, pointing out the U of S still has some of the original clay tile sewer systems as an example. "With this database, we want to be able catch up on deferred maintenance and then keep up by cyclically renewing our assets to protect critical learning and research."

That process started early in 2001 and the first round of the condition audit, focusing on 20 per cent of the campus building inventory, was completed this summer. The first full audit cycle is expected to be complete within five years.

Building for the future

Over the past year, the U of S has undertaken several highly visible construction projects. New and renovation construction is expected to continue at an unprecedented scale over the next decade. To help make this building boom as effective as possible, Tennent says management systems are being revamped to ensure effective control of capital projects. This is being achieved through monitoring of design, delivery schedules and construction.

Major projects now underway include:

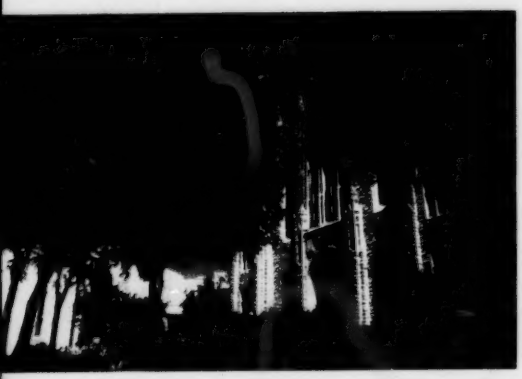
The multi-faceted $43 million Thorvaldson Building project is ongoing with construction expected to continue through mid-2003. The Chemical Engineering addition is now under construction and expected to be completed by April 2002. The $1 million Geology Library expansion is expected to be done by the end of 2001. Thorvaldson projects to be tendered before the end of the year include the $22 million Spinks Addition to the chemistry facility and the Saskatchewan Structural Science Centre.

The Western College of Veterinary Medicine has two projects on the go. The MRI/Oncology suite is to begin construction in early fall with expected completion by spring 2002. The Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization expansion is currently in the design phase and expected to be tendered in February 2002.

The $33 million Kinesiology Building is expected to be tendered in October and completed by August 2003.

New additions to Agriculture greenhouses at the north end of campus are to be complete by spring 2002. This $1.2 million project will use glass and polycarbonate greenhouses, to simulate current industry conditions in an educational setting.

Another major project in the planning and development stage is a new Health Sciences facility, which would go a long way toward making up the deficiencies across the board in medicine, nursing, physical therapy and health sciences.



Thorvaldson revitalization continues

The $43 million Thorvaldson project is the most ambitious of the capital projects currently planned at the University.

Already completed are the walkway link to the Arts building, re-roofing of the Thorvaldson annex and construction of a chemical storage area and loading dock. Another facet of the project in construction involves the relocation of Chemical Engineering from a temporary lab to a new $14 million addition to the C Wing of Engineering. This component of the project, which includes a sophisticated pilot plant, is expected to be completed by April of 2002.

Over the next year, the major component of the project – a four-storey $22 million addition in the chemistry facility – will be underway. This addition is to be named in honour of the late J.W.T. Spinks, president of the U of S from 1959-1974. The Spinks addition is currently out to tender and expected to be complete by January of 2003. The adjacent Thorvaldson Annex is to be home to the Saskatchewan Structural Sciences Centre (SCC), a facility that will have a close relationship with the Canadian Light Source. The SSC is to be tendered in November or December with construction expected to be completed by September of 2002.

Other renovation components of the project will be ongoing over the next two years.

Kinesiology's new home progressing on schedule

At its centre, the $33 million Kinesiology Building project reflects the three major components of the College of Kinesiology – academic, recreational and athletic.

Going to tender in October, the new building has plans for a triple gymnasium facility, a large fitness centre, campus recreational facilities, a dance studio, gymnastics facilities, racquet courts, a high-ceilinged galleria, a climbing wall and expanded locker facilities. It will also provide additional office, laboratory and classroom facilities.

The addition will attach directly to the existing building and swimming pool and is to include a renovation of the current locker space once the expansion is finished.

"This will be on par with other progressive Canadian and American universities in terms of the quality of spaces we're developing," said Tennent.

The project is expected to be completed by August 2003.

More power on campus

A major $8 million expansion and upgrade to the campus electrical power substation is underway. The substation, located at Preston and 108th street, is designed to improve the capacity, efficiency and safety of the electrical power distribution to campus.

The project, approved by the university's Board of Governors in March, is to include installation of a new transformer and a 33 per cent increase in the electrical supply to campus.

The steady growth of power consumption on campus meant that an upgrade was inevitable, especially with the expected major power needs of the Canadian Light Source.

The cost for the project is being funded from the Infrastructure Renewal Fund. Much of the work is to be done without power disruptions, although some planned power outages may be necessary.

College Building wins reprieve

In February, the condemned College Building won a reprieve when the federal government designated it a National Historic Site of Canada, a status that promised to help attract the $20 million needed for its restoration.

The building was designated a Provincial Heritage Property in 1982, and last October the province set aside $6.5 million for renovation.

At the time of the February announcement, Paul Becker, Associate Vice-President (Facilities Management), said the University would approach the National Historic Sites Cost Sharing Program, and other government and private sources for contributions. The hope was that the federal government would match the province's $6.5 million, leaving $7 million to be raised by the University.

The College Building, built between 1910 and 1912 for $297,000, was the first building on campus. It originally housed the College of Agriculture and later became the Administration Building.

It was closed in 1997 because its dangerous state of disrepair posed a threat to public safety.

When restored, the building will likely be used to showcase the University's historic, ethnic and cultural diversity.

The College Building is recognized as an outstanding example of collegiate gothic architecture and is one of 860 sites in Canada identified for their national historic significance.

Canadian Light Source: **on time, on budget**

Construction of Canada's only synchrotron laboratory, the $173.5 million Canadian Light Source (CLS) at the University of Saskatchewan, is on time and on budget. The 12,900 square metre building designed to house the synchrotron was completed in February. It has already been "inspected" by more than 3000 people who flocked to an Open House held in March. Notable visitors to date include Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and more than 250 top government officials, business leaders and scientists from across Canada.

With full commitments for capital funding in place, development proceeds on schedule. Initial health, safety and environmental assessments have been completed, and the initial operating license has been granted. Already, more than 60 employees are in place, including international and returning Canadian scientists with more than 300 person-years experience in synchrotron science.

Detailed business and marketing plans for operations and growth beyond the opening date early in 2004 are being created, and key components of the huge, light-generating device are now on order.

Preliminary plans and funding are already in place for seven beamlines. The beamlines direct the intense synchrotron light to research workstations, providing an extraordinary new tool for Canadian universities, scientific institutions, and industry. Several large fund raising initiatives are well underway to build the full complement of 30 beamlines.

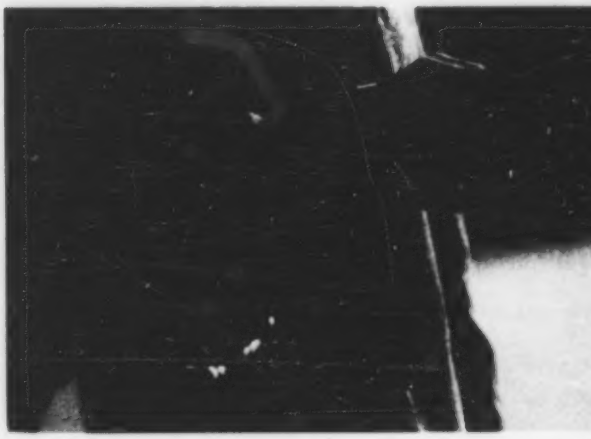
Canada's synchrotron – a product of partnership

The University of Saskatchewan may own Canada's synchrotron, but it is the product of an unprecedented partnership of the country's governments, academic institutions and industry.

Public funding partners include the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI), federal government agencies including the National Research Council, Western Economic Diversification, and Natural Resources Canada, the Saskatchewan Government, the Ontario Innovation Trust, the University of Saskatchewan, the Alberta government, the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research, the City of Saskatoon, and the universities of Alberta and Western Ontario.

Of the more than 50 synchrotrons in the world, the CLS is the first to aggressively go after industrial users. While synchrotrons typically involve less than 10 per cent industrial use, CLS is targeting 25 per cent. Responding to this opportunity, industrial partners have stepped forward to support the project financially, including SaskPower Corp.

Boehringer Ingelheim, one of the world's leading pharmaceutical firms, is the first industrial partner to invest in a CLS beamline. The beamline will be dedicated to the study of protein crystals, which can lead to the design of new drugs. A synchrotron can facilitate the identification of crystal structures in weeks to months instead of months to years.



GlaxoSmithKline, one of Canada's leading research-based pharmaceutical companies, will provide an endowment to help create the country's first research chair in synchrotron science. The funding will enable the University of Saskatchewan to hire an expert in drug research.

Saskatchewan Economic and Co-operative Development will match both contributions.

Partners providing the annual CLS operating budget, estimated at $13.8 million, include the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, the National Research Council, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, and the U of S. The remainder will come from non-academic user fees and other sources.

Nineteen universities have also endorsed the CLS project on behalf of about 400 users of synchrotron light in Canada.

The synchrotron has already yielded one new innovation that could be sold to synchrotron facilities around the world. A motor control device to run synchrotron beamline equipment was devised by CLS scientists. Commercial rights to the technology have been licensed to the Saskatoon firm Scientific Instrumentation Ltd. under agreement with UST Inc., the university's technology transfer arm.

Synchrotron to attract **researchers**

The Canadian Light Source (CLS) is transforming the University of Saskatchewan's status as a centre of research.

At present, some 300 Canadians travel to work at foreign synchrotrons every year. These scientists are expected to redirect their steps to the University of Saskatchewan once Canada's synchrotron facility is fully operational early in 2004. In fact, more than 2000 researchers from around Canada and the world are expected to visit the University annually once its 30 beamlines are operational.

The CLS has the potential to be a magnet for bright young Canadians who want to go into research. The only facility of its kind in Canada, the synchrotron will be tremendously important to many academics and students in a variety of disciplines, including pharmacology, chemistry, physics, geology, materials, biochemistry, medicine, agriculture, and electronics. As a result, it is expected a broad range of new research will be attracted to the University.

Of particular interest is the potential in medicine and pharmaceuticals. With a proposed beamline dedicated to medical imaging, the CLS is poised to become a centre for this emerging area of synchrotron science, given there is no synchrotron in North America with a dedicated medical beamline.

Once the facility becomes operational, as many as 200 permanent jobs will be created, potentially more as additional components are added to the facility.

LINAC
The linear accelerator uses microwave energy to increase the speed of the electrons to nearly the speed of light.
Synchrotron light
When high-speed, high-energy electrons are accelerated, or their path is bent in passing through powerful magnetic fields, a natural phenomenon occurs to produce an extremely brilliant, full spectrum beam of photons known as synchrotron light.
Electron Gun
Bursts of electons are injected into an ultra-high vacuum stainless steel tube. The energy of the electron beam is 220 kilo-electron volts (KeV).
Booster ring
The electron beam, approximately the thickness of a hair, is transferred into the booster ring where microwaves further accelerate the electrons, and increase the energy up to 2.9 giga-electron volts (GeV).
Storage ring
The electron beam is then transferred into the 54-metre diameter storage ring at a current of up to 500 milli-amps. Bending magnets accelerate or bend the electron beam. Insertion devices called wigglers and undulators can bend the electron beam many times over very short distances.
Beamlines
Beams of synchrotron light are manipulated and directed onto samples to investigate the structure of molecules. At least 6 beamlines will be commissioned in 2003, with room for up to 30 in the future.
Optics Hutch
The full spectrum beam of synchrotron light is segmented into portions of the electromagnetic spectrum by equipment such as monochromators, then focused with specially curved mirror systems.

Light will focus on diverse questions

Using powerful magnets and radio waves, the Canadian Light Source – the synchrotron being built at the University of Saskatchewan – will accelerate electrons to nearly the speed of light, producing intense light beams able to probe the structure of matter with unprecedented accuracy and precision.

In a sense, the synchrotron is a powerful microscope adaptable to a variety of uses. It was planned to provide up to 30 beamlines and endstations, each designed to facilitate a different type of synchrotron science. The array of dedicated beamlines will help scientists study new technologies in fields as diverse as medicine, mining and computer technology.

Each beamline will cost about $5 million. CLS is now working in conjunction with a variety of universities and agencies across Canada to plan seven initial beamlines. The design and use of each will require the broad collaboration of Canada's scientists in various fields.

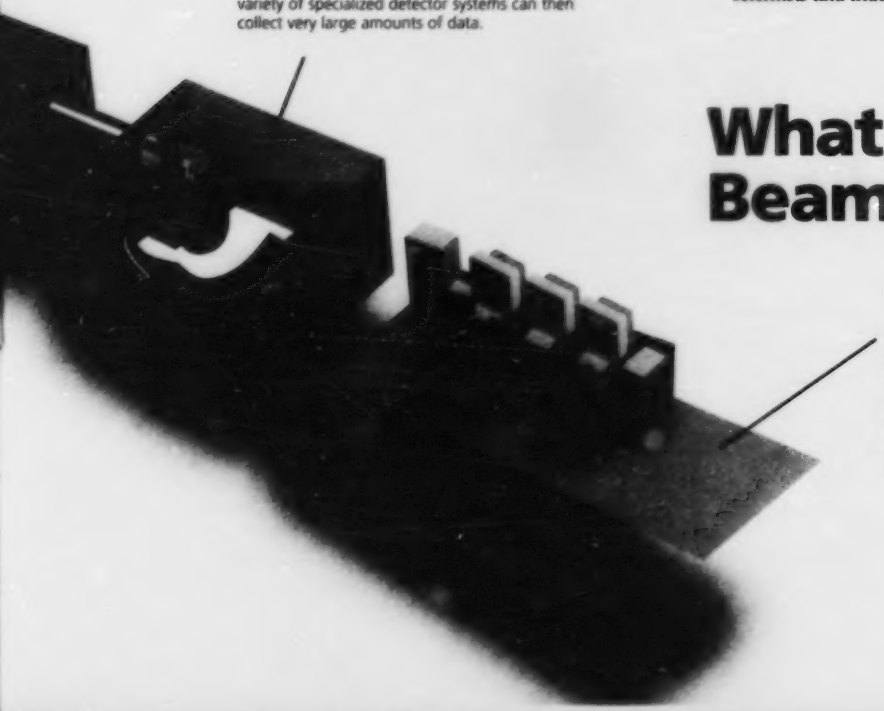
The beamline dedicated to the study of protein crystallography, for example, brings together a national team of 26 senior scientists and 175 co-workers. The team is lead by Louis Delbaere, the CIHR Chair in Structural Biochemistry at the U of S Department of Biochemistry. Called the Canadian Macromolecular Crystallography Facility, it will allow researchers to get a closer look at the structure of proteins so they can study functions in relation to structure. The research is expected to lead to the design of new drugs to help fight diseases including diabetes, cancer and heart disease.

Each potential beamline/endstation will result from a co-operative effort between a geographically diverse team of scientists, who propose and define the specifications of the beamline, and CLS employees who help to implement their vision. The beamlines under development at present include:

- High Resolution Far-Infrared Spectroscopy
- Mid-Infrared Microscopy (biology & industry)
- Plane Grating Monochromator (PGM)
- Spherical Grating Monochromator (SGM) (to be transferred from the Canadian synchrotron facility in Madison, Wisconsin)
- Soft X-ray Spectromicroscopy
- Macromolecular Protein Crystallography
- X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy (XAFS) with microprobe capabilities

Capital fundraising opportunities are now being explored to build and operate 23 additional beamline labs. Once completed, the facility will also be available to visiting scientists and industrial users.

Experimental Hutch
The selected wavelength of synchrotron light is directed onto the sample to be analyzed. A variety of specialized detector systems can then collect very large amounts of data.



What are Beamlines?

Work Stations
The data is transferred to work stations for storage and analysis. Scientists control the experiments and measure the amount of light that is absorbed, reflected or scattered by molecules.

inancial

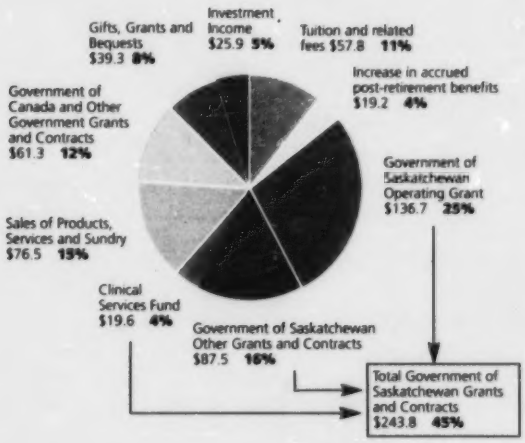
For 2000/01 the University of Saskatchewan Consolidated Financial Statements reflect revenue of $524 M. This represents an increase of almost $100 M from the previous year. The major contributors to this increase include: research revenue increase of $29 M, investment income increase of $10 M, and increased capital funding of $29 M. Total revenue of $524 M is derived from the sources shown.

Total revenue by source

For the year ended April 30, 2001

Total: $523.8 (1999/00 - $427.6)

(in millions)


Gifts, Grants and Bequests $39.3 8%
Investment Income $25.9 5%
Tuition and related fees $57.8 11%
Increase in accrued post-retirement benefits $19.2 4%
Government of Canada and Other Government Grants and Contracts $61.3 12%
Government of Saskatchewan Operating Grant $136.7 25%
Sales of Products, Services and Sundry $76.5 15%
Clinical Services Fund $19.6 4%
Government of Saskatchewan Other Grants and Contracts $87.5 16%
Total Government of Saskatchewan Grants and Contracts $243.8 45%

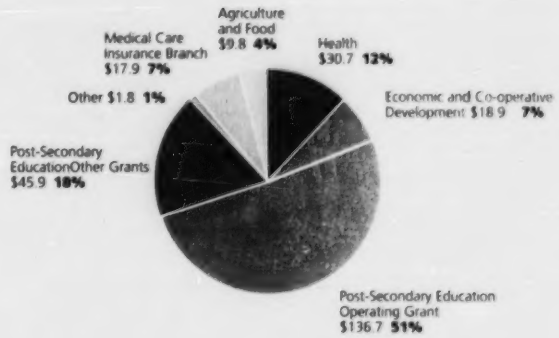
Revenue from the Provincial Government (grant and contract revenue of $244 M and including sales of physician services reimbursed by Medical Care Insurance Branch) accounts for $262 M – 50% of total University revenue. Government of Saskatchewan revenue increased 23% from the previous year, by $48 M. Of that increase, $28 M was provided by Post-Secondary Education and Skills Training for the Thorvaldson and Kinesiology projects, $16 M of the increase was provided by Economic and Co-operative Development primarily for the CLS project, and the operating grant increased by $5 M (4%).

Revenue received from the Government of Saskatchewan

For the year ended April 30, 2001

Total: $261.7 (1999/00 - $213.6)

(in millions)


Agriculture and Food $9.8 4%
Medical Care Insurance Branch $17.9 7%
Health $30.7 12%
Other $1.8 1%
Economic and Co-operative Development $18.9 7%
Post-Secondary EducationOther Grants $45.9 18%
Post-Secondary Education Operating Grant $136.7 51%

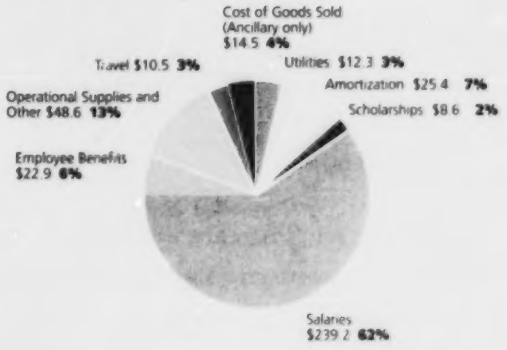
Overall expenses have increased by $16 M to $382 M. Salaries and benefits continue to account for the largest component of all expenses, amounting to about 68% of the total. Significant expense components, net of internal cost recoveries, are shown in the following chart.

Net expenses

For the year ended April 30, 2001

Total: $382.0 (1999/00 - $366.1)

(in millions)

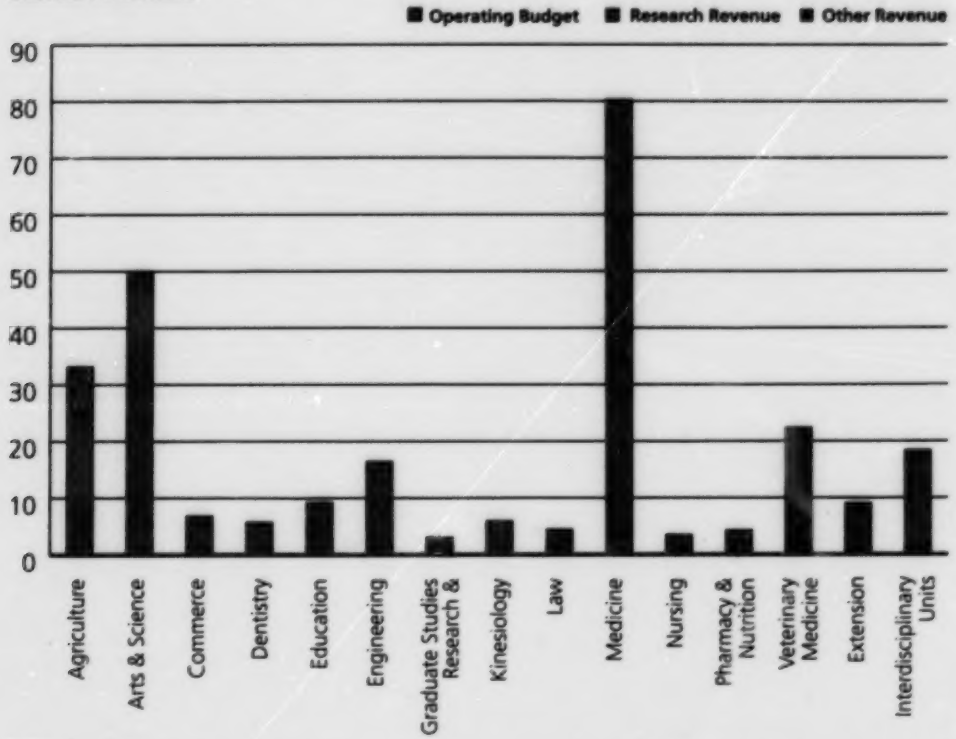

Cost of Goods Sold (Ancillary only) $14.5 4%
Travel $10.5 3%
Utilities $12.3 3%
Amortization $25.4 7%
Operational Supplies and Other $48.6 13%
Scholarships $8.6 2%
Employee Benefits $22.9 6%
Salaries $239.2 62%

University programs and initiatives are often focused at the college level. Revenues by type (e.g. Operating, Research, other) are shown in the following graph.

Source of Revenue for Instructional and Research Units

For the year ended April 30, 2001

Total: $271.8 (in millions)



Note: The total College of Medicine revenues of $80 M comprised 15% of total University revenue, followed by Arts and Science at $50 M (9% of total), and Agriculture with total revenues of $33 M (6% of total revenue).

General Funds

Revenues and related expenses are accounted for in separate funds in order to recognize restrictions and objectives specified by donors, the Government of Saskatchewan, other external agencies, or the Board of Governors.

General Funds (funds not subject to external restrictions) account for 68% of University revenue, including the Operating Fund at 41%, Ancillary Fund at 6%, and the Specific Purpose Fund at 21%.

Revenue of the Operating Fund increased by $14 M to $214 M. The operating grant from the Department of Post-Secondary Education and Skills Training accounted for $137 M or 64% of operating revenue. The operating grant for 2000/01 includes a base increase of 2.5% plus an additional 1.8% ($2 M) as the first adjustment pursuant to the Saskatchewan University Funding Mechanism (SUFM). Full implementation of the SUFM, a cost-based activity driven funding model, is to occur over a three-year period. During the year, University staff continued to be actively involved with the Department in refining the model.

Tuition revenue, accounting for 26% of operating revenue, also increased for the year by $5 M. This revenue increase reflects rate increases ranging from 6% for category 1 courses to 14% for category 4 courses.

Operating in an environment of limited resources, investment income of $6 M represents a significant portion of operating revenue. For 2000/01 investment returns were dramatically improved over the previous year, resulting in an investment revenue increase of $3 M. This increase and the continued paydown of our assisted early retirement obligation have resulted in a dramatic improvement in our operating fund balance.

Operating Fund expense increases include those expenses required to keep pace with provincial salary settlements, associated benefit costs, plus increasing utility costs. Operating expenses also include expenditure of the SUFM adjustment for renewal initiatives in keeping with the priorities identified in our Operations Forecast (budget request document).

Some of the renewal initiatives undertaken in 2000/01 include:

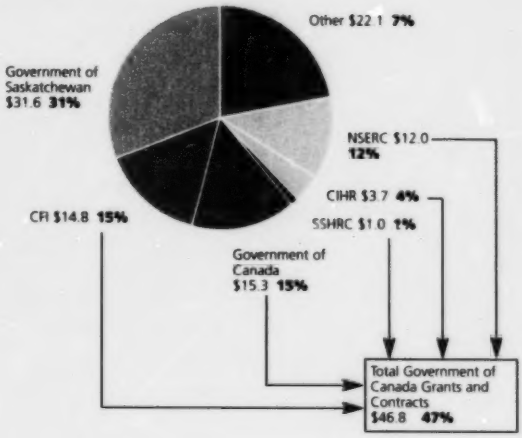
- Library acquisitions were increased by 5% for a total increase of $0.3 M.
- Funds were approved to enhance the University's ability to attract new faculty and to provide for competitive salary settlements during the year. In addition, $0.5 M was again allocated for faculty start-up grants.
- The University invested $0.6 M in several key areas, including: Department Heads research support, Teaching and Learning Centre support, Aboriginal and Northern student recruitment, as well as support for internationalization initiatives.

Restricted Funds

Restricted Funds carry restrictions on the use of resources for particular defined purposes, and include the Capital Fund at 9% of total revenue, Trust Funds at 3%, and Research Fund revenue accounting for 19% of the total.

Research revenue has dramatically increased for the year by $29 M, with $23 M of this increase related to the CLS project. Total research revenue of $101 M is derived from the sources shown, with the Governments of Canada and Saskatchewan contributing 78% of our research funding.

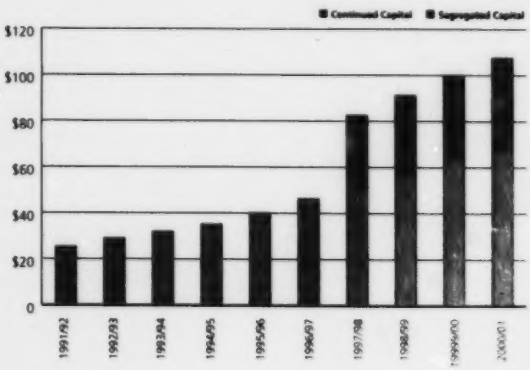
Research revenue by source
For the year ended April 30, 2001
Total: $100.5 (1999/00 - $71.1)
(in millions)


Other $22.1 7%
Government of Saskatchewan $31.6 31%
NSERC $12.0 12%
CIHR $3.7 4%
SSHRC $1.0 1%
CFI $14.8 15%
Government of Canada $15.3 15%
Total Government of Canada Grants and Contracts $46.8 47%

Endowment Funds

Endowment Funds increased by $8 M for the year. Of this amount, $4 M was contributed through gifts and grants and $4 M from investment earnings. For the 10-year period shown, Endowment Funds have grown from $25 M in 1991/92 to $108 M at April 30, 2001.

Endowment Fund Balance
Total: 1991/92 - 2000/01
(in millions)



Statement of Administrative Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The administration of the University is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and has prepared them in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for not-for-profit organizations. The administration believes that the consolidated financial statements fairly present the financial position of the University as at April 30, 2001 and the results of its operations and the changes in its fund balances for the year then ended.

In fulfilling its responsibilities and recognizing the limits inherent in all systems, the administration has developed and maintains a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that University assets are safeguarded from loss and that the accounting records are a reliable basis for the preparation of financial statements. The integrity of the internal controls is reviewed on an ongoing basis by the Audit Services Department.

The Board of Governors carries out its responsibility for review of the consolidated financial statements principally through its Audit Committee, which is a committee of the Board of Governors. The external and internal auditors have access to the Audit Committee, with or without the presence of the administration.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2001 have been reported on by the Provincial Auditor of the Province of Saskatchewan, the external auditor appointed under *The University of Saskatchewan Act, 1995*. The Auditor's Report outlines the scope of his examination and provides his opinion on fairness of presentation of the information in the financial statements.

R.P. MacKinnon
President

A.J. Whitworth
Vice-President
(Finance and Resources)

August 3, 2001

Auditor's Report

To the members of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

I have audited the consolidated statement of financial position of the University of Saskatchewan as at April 30, 2001, and the consolidated statements of operations and changes in fund balances, and cash flows for the year then ended. The University's management is responsible for preparing these financial statements for Treasury Board's approval. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the University as at April 30, 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance wth Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Fred Wendel, CMA, CA
Acting Provincial Auditor

Regina, Saskatchewan
August 3, 2001

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at April 30, 2001

(thousands of dollars)

Statement 1

	General	Restricted	Endowment	Total	Total 2000 (Restated) (Note 15)
Current Assets					
Cash and short-term investments (Note 3)	$ 32,617	$ 105,447	$ 27	$ 138,091	$ 96,299
Accounts receivable	16,540	4,572	63	21,175	23,186
Inventories	8,493	-	-	8,493	7,533
Prepaid expenses	826	-	-	826	852
Work in progress	-	3,092	-	3,092	9,377
	58,476	113,111	90	171,677	137,247
Long-term Assets					
Work in progress	-	53,594	-	53,594	17,776
Long-term investments (Note 4)	73,789	49,597	107,407	230,793	205,220
Investment in affiliated entities (Note 5)	31	-	-	31	286
Other assets	384	1,490	-	1,874	1,615
Accrued post-retirement benefits (Note 6)	58,898	-	-	58,898	-
Capital assets (Note 7)	-	301,063	-	301,063	278,142
	133,102	405,744	107,407	646,253	503,039
	$ 191,578	$ 518,855	$ 107,497	$ 817,930	$ 640,286
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 21,063	$ 2,523	$ -	$ 23,586	$ 24,746
Accrued vacation pay and assisted early retirement benefits	11,573	41	-	11,614	10,889
Unearned fees and other deferred revenue	4,568	-	-	4,568	4,438
Current portion of provision for claims payable	1,204	-	-	1,204	1,951
Current portion of long-term debt	54	83	-	137	115
	38,462	2,647	-	41,109	42,139
Long-term Liabilities					
Long-term Disability Trust Fund – Provision for claims payable	6,762	-	-	6,762	8,483
Long-term debt (Note 8)	182	3,821	-	4,003	3,053
Accrual for assisted early retirement	8,529	-	-	8,529	11,267
Due to other funds	100	(100)	-	-	-
	15,573	3,721	-	19,294	22,803
Fund Balances					
Externally restricted funds	-	215,328	107,497	322,825	231,915
Internally restricted funds	86,616	-	-	86,616	30,536
Invested in capital assets	-	297,159	-	297,159	275,080
Unrestricted funds	50,927	-	-	50,927	37,813
	137,543	512,487	107,497	757,527	575,344
	$ 191,578	$ 518,855	$ 107,497	$ 817,930	$ 640,286

Approved by the Board of Governors

Chair, Board of Governors

Vice-President (Finance & Resources)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Year Ended April 30, 2001

(thousands of dollars)

Statement 2

	General	Restricted	Endowment	Total	Total 2000 (Restated) (Note 15)
Revenues					
Government grants and contracts					
Government of Canada	$ 3,218	$ 46,784	$ -	$ 50,002	$ 39,550
Government of Saskatchewan	168,479	75,330	-	243,809	198,070
Other	5,436	5,844	-	11,280	6,573
Student fees	57,768	-	-	57,768	52,808
Gifts, grants and bequests	16,736	19,566	2,958	39,260	40,741
Sales of services and products	73,521	154	-	73,675	71,222
Income from investments	10,860	15,042	48	25,950	15,390
Increase in accrued post-retirement benefits	19,196	-	-	19,196	-
Real estate income	384	89	-	473	480
Miscellaneous income	1,425	961	-	2,386	2,787
	357,023	163,770	3,006	523,799	427,621
Expenses					
Salaries	207,169	32,161	-	239,330	229,764
Employee benefits	20,413	2,730	-	23,143	25,238
Operational supplies and expenses	65,208	15,943	-	81,151	83,721
Travel	7,129	3,415	-	10,544	9,728
Cost of goods sold	14,891	-	-	14,891	15,196
Equipment rental, maintenance and renovations	13,153	1,233	-	14,386	13,316
Utilities	13,253	18	-	13,271	11,944
Amortization	-	25,378	-	25,378	22,894
Scholarships, bursaries and prizes	6,225	2,453	-	8,678	7,704
Interest	14	200	-	214	276
Meewasin Valley Authority levy	-	574	-	574	574
Bad debt expense	52	-	(2)	50	121
Internal cost recoveries (Note 13)	(49,350)	(263)	-	(49,613)	(54,382)
	298,157	83,842	(2)	381,997	366,094
Net revenues	58,866	79,928	3,008	141,802	61,527
Interfund transfers (Note 14)	(30,052)	24,771	5,281	-	-
Net increase in fund balances for year	28,814	104,699	8,289	141,802	61,527
Fund balances, beginning of year (Note 15)	108,729	407,788	99,208	615,725	513,817
Fund balances, end of year	$ 137,543	$ 512,487	$ 107,497	$ 757,527	$ 575,344

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended April 30, 2001

(thousands of dollars)

Statement 3

	General	Restricted	Endowment	Total	Total 2000 (Restated) (Note 15)
Operating Activities					
Net increase in fund balance for year	$ 28,814	$ 104,699	$ 8,289	$ 141,802	$ 61,527
Amortization of capital assets	-	25,378	-	25,378	22,894
Unrealized loss (gain) on investments	(898)	(4,149)	-	(5,047)	(830)
Increase in accrued post-retirement benefits	(19,196)	-	-	(19,196)	-
Total decrease (increase) in non-cash working capital	(571)	619	(2)	46	13,021
Cash generated from operating activities	8,149	126,547	8,287	142,983	96,612
Investing Activities					
Work in progress	-	(29,531)	-	(29,531)	(18,987)
Sale (purchase) of investments (net)	(9,449)	(2,623)	(8,453)	(20,525)	5,540
Investment in subsidiary companies	255	-	-	255	-
Purchase of capital assets and library holdings (net)	-	(48,299)	-	(48,299)	(37,801)
Cash from (used in) investing activities	(9,194)	(80,453)	(8,453)	(98,100)	(51,248)
Financing Activities					
Debt financing proceeds (repayments) (net)	91	859	-	950	(44)
Capital lease financing (repayments) proceeds (net)	-	-	-	-	(17)
Decrease in Assisted Early Retirement commitments	(2,736)	(4)	-	(2,740)	(2,933)
Decrease in other assets	(260)	-	-	(260)	(221)
Increase in long-term disability claims	(1,041)	-	-	(1,041)	463
Cash (used in) from financing activities	(3,946)	855	-	(3,091)	(2,752)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and short-term investments	(4,991)	46,949	(166)	41,792	42,612
Cash and short-term investments, beginning of year	37,608	58,498	193	96,299	53,687
Cash and short-term investments, end of year	$ 32,617	$ 105,447	$ 27	$138,091	$ 96,299

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances - General Funds

For the Year Ended April 30, 2001

(thousands of dollars)

Statement 4

	Operating	Ancillary	Specific Purpose	Total
Revenues				
Government grants and contracts				
Government of Canada	$ -	$ -	$ 3,218	$ 3,218
Government of Saskatchewan	136,670	-	31,809	168,479
Other	3,372	-	2,064	5,436
Student fees	56,601	-	1,167	57,768
Gifts, grants and bequests	768	7	15,961	16,736
Sales of services and products	9,647	32,986	30,888	73,521
Income from investments	6,012	66	4,782	10,860
Increase in accrued post-retirement benefits	-	-	19,196	19,196
Real estate income	233	-	151	384
Miscellaneous income	440	-	985	1,425
	213,743	33,059	110,221	357,023
Expenses				
Salaries	144,982	5,887	56,300	207,169
Employee benefits	18,344	777	1,292	20,413
Operational supplies and expenses	43,230	2,695	19,283	65,208
Travel	2,387	37	4,705	7,129
Cost of goods sold	-	14,891	-	14,891
Equipment rental, maintenance and renovations	10,246	1,642	1,265	13,153
Utilities	7,887	5,152	214	13,253
Amortization	-	-	-	-
Scholarships, bursaries and prizes	2,504	-	3,721	6,225
Interest	-	-	14	14
Meewasin Valley Authority levy	-	-	-	-
Bad debt expense	52	-	-	52
Internal cost recoveries (Note 13)	(41,716)	-	(7,634)	(49,350)
	187,916	31,081	79,160	298,157
Net revenues	25,827	1,978	31,061	58,866
Interfund transfers (Note 14)	(17,962)	(4,883)	(7,207)	(30,052)
Net increase (decrease) in fund balances for year	7,865	(2,905)	23,854	28,814
Fund balances, beginning of year (Note 15)	(1,059)	6,115	103,673	108,729
Fund balances, end of year	$ 6,806	$ 3,210	$ 127,527	$ 137,543

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances - Restricted Funds

For the Year Ended April 30, 2001

(thousands of dollars)

Statement 5

	Capital	Research	Trust	Total
Revenues				
Government grants and contracts				
Government of Canada	$ -	$ 46,780	$ 4	$ 46,784
Government of Saskatchewan	43,766	31,564	-	75,330
Other	-	5,844	-	5,844
Student fees	-	-	-	-
Gifts, grants and bequests	-	16,193	3,373	19,566
Sales of services and products	-	154	-	154
Income from investments	1,833	1	13,208	15,042
Increase in accrued post-retirement benefits	-	-	-	-
Real estate income	-	-	89	89
Miscellaneous income	976	-	(15)	961
	46,575	100,536	16,659	163,770
Expenses				
Salaries	-	31,913	248	32,161
Employee benefits	-	2,710	20	2,730
Operational supplies and expenses	91	15,549	303	15,943
Travel	-	3,368	47	3,415
Cost of goods sold	-	-	-	-
Equipment rental, maintenance and renovations	-	1,213	20	1,233
Utilities	-	18	-	18
Amortization	25,378	-	-	25,378
Scholarships, bursaries and prizes	-	497	1,956	2,453
Interest	200	-	-	200
Meewasin Valley Authority levy	574	-	-	574
Bad debt expense	-	-	-	-
Internal cost recoveries (Note 13)	-	(257)	(6)	(263)
	26,243	55,011	2,588	83,842
Net revenues	20,332	45,525	14,071	79,928
Interfund transfers (Note 14)	74,064	(40,101)	(9,192)	24,771
Net increase in fund balances for year	94,396	5,424	4,879	104,699
Fund balances, beginning of year (Note 15)	322,663	33,974	51,151	407,788
Fund balances, end of year	$ 417,059	$ 39,398	$ 56,030	$ 512,487

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Operations by College - All Funds

For the Year Ended April 30, 2001

(thousands of dollars)

	Agriculture	Arts & Science	Commerce	Dentistry	Education	Engineering	Graduate Studies & Research	Kinesiology	Law
Revenues									
University operating budget									
Original budget	$ 8,223	$36,168	$ 5,022	$ 4,168	$ 7,319	$ 8,936	$ 734	$ 2,310	$ 2,537
Budget revisions	84	324	38	22	60	84	11	38	32
Revised budget	8,307	36,492	5,060	4,190	7,379	9,020	745	2,348	2,569
Government grants and contracts									
Government of Canada	4,060	8,182	(1)	219	587	3,195	1,380	88	123
Government of Saskatchewan	6,846	460	-	104	14	828	5	5	-
Other	174	84	-	-	108	11	-	-	-
Student fees	129	748	769	46	51	391	-	1,285	68
Gifts, grants and bequests	6,918	1,821	143	14	397	1,731	695	258	455
Sales of services and products	2,941	1,102	403	1,109	506	563	40	1,630	209
Income from investments	3,126	990	437	43	168	706	134	93	1,007
Increase in accrued post-retirement benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate income	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	-
Miscellaneous income	627	(9)	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
	33,130	49,870	6,811	5,726	9,210	16,447	2,999	5,850	4,445
Expenses									
Salaries	18,790	36,559	5,763	3,262	7,139	11,077	1,939	3,627	2,620
Employee benefits	2,167	4,135	672	369	810	1,204	82	404	304
Operational supplies and expenses	6,344	3,443	613	861	811	1,671	142	1,047	274
Travel	853	1,446	296	70	278	695	65	577	222
Cost of goods sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment rental, maintenance and renewations	1,139	218	15	22	37	112	12	135	5
Utilities	83	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scholarships, bursaries and prizes	276	264	85	542	86	143	2,486	97	104
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meewasin Valley Authority levy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bad debt expense	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
Internal cost recoveries (Note 13)	(1,688)	(705)	(369)	(1)	(298)	(281)	(10)	(45)	(7)
	27,964	45,372	7,075	5,163	8,863	14,622	4,696	5,842	3,522
Net revenues (expenses)	5,166	4,498	(264)	563	347	1,825	(1,697)	8	923
Interfund transfers (Note 14)	(5,433)	(1,784)	(963)	(524)	(219)	(1,353)	1,868	97	(47)
Net increase (decrease) in fund balances for year	(267)	2,714	(1,227)	39	128	472	171	105	876
Fund balances, beginning of year (Note 15)	55,394	18,101	6,803	692	4,383	13,814	3,312	1,742	11,830
Fund balances, end of year	$55,127	$20,815	$ 5,576	$ 731	$ 4,511	$14,286	$ 3,483	$ 1,847	$12,706

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement 6

Medicine	Nursing	Pharmacy & Nutrition	Veterinary Medicine	Extension	Inter-disciplinary Units	Instructional & Research Support	Student Support Units	External Relations	Infra-structure	General	Total
$17,399	$2,777	$ 2,471	$11,398	$ 6,500	$ 1,216	$22,887	$ 9,314	$ 1,362	$ 25,567	$(176,308)	-
103	12	34	143	102	143	2,108	752	54	598	(4,742)	-
17,502	2,789	2,505	11,541	6,602	1,359	24,995	10,066	1,416	26,165	(181,050)	-
5,521	139	208	1,131	-	4,384	20,393	355	-	-	38	50,002
28,649	122	189	1,011	285	2,872	19,185	649	-	43,766	138,819	243,809
113	-	-	1,842	-	2,989	2,500	23	-	-	3,436	11,280
15	20	169	(20)	96	11	5	250	-	-	53,735	57,768
7,523	65	861	1,407	421	6,398	2,492	1,208	1,343	-	5,110	39,260
19,544	177	163	4,615	1,605	182	6,019	21,154	242	5,760	5,711	73,675
1,292	54	95	744	4	88	1,267	2,773	181	1,833	10,915	25,950
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,196	19,196
51	-	-	-	-	-	18	20	-	-	239	473
(12)	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	-	976	779	2,386
80,198	3,366	4,190	22,271	9,014	18,283	76,876	36,503	3,182	78,500	56,928	523,799
61,434	2,884	2,419	12,986	5,427	5,555	15,940	10,348	1,613	13,977	15,971	239,330
4,803	350	274	1,415	613	641	2,743	1,255	203	1,892	(1,193)	23,143
11,004	197	465	5,314	2,706	2,489	3,762	5,563	966	23,556	9,923	81,151
2,499	79	89	467	725	345	421	192	76	131	1,018	10,544
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,524	10,367	-	-	-	14,891
516	22	9	662	46	103	599	2,416	11	7,242	1,065	14,386
14	-	-	37	12	6	-	835	-	11,998	273	13,271
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,378	-	25,378
695	25	39	166	4	72	33	3,535	-	-	46	8,678
-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	200	(72)	214
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	-	574
(3)	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
(2,929)	(56)	(34)	(798)	(690)	(379)	(2,490)	(3,727)	(761)	(31,294)	(3,051)	(49,613)
78,033	3,501	3,261	20,264	8,843	8,832	25,618	30,784	2,108	53,654	23,980	381,997
2,165	(135)	929	2,007	171	9,451	51,258	5,719	1,074	24,846	32,948	141,802
1,738	(59)	(365)	(810)	(1,045)	(4,416)	(46,767)	(2,149)	(2,226)	67,251	(2,794)	-
3,903	(194)	564	1,197	(874)	5,035	4,491	3,570	(1,152)	92,097	30,154	141,802
39,382	725	3,017	12,817	1,783	4,672	23,700	26,882	3,218	325,830	57,628	615,725
$43,285	$ 531	$ 3,581	$14,014	$ 909	$ 9,707	$28,191	$30,452	$ 2,066	$417,927	$ 87,782	$757,527

Consolidated Statement of Operations by College - All Funds

For the Year Ended April 30, 2001

(thousands of dollars)

	Agriculture	Arts & Science	Commerce	Dentistry	Education	Engineering	Graduate Studies & Research	Kinesiology	Law
Revenues									
University operating budget									
Original budget	$ 8,223	$36,168	$ 5,022	$ 4,168	$ 7,319	$ 8,936	$ 734	$ 2,310	$ 2,537
Budget revisions	84	324	38	22	60	84	11	38	32
Revised budget	8,307	36,492	5,060	4,190	7,379	9,020	745	2,348	2,569
Government grants and contracts									
Government of Canada	4,060	8,182	(1)	219	587	3,195	1,380	88	123
Government of Saskatchewan	6,846	460	-	104	14	828	5	5	
Other	174	84	-	-	108	11	-	-	
Student fees	129	748	769	46	51	391	-	1,285	68
Gifts, grants and bequests	6,918	1,821	143	14	397	1,731	695	258	455
Sales of services and products	2,941	1,102	403	1,109	506	563	40	1,630	209
Income from investments	3,126	990	437	43	168	706	134	93	1,007
Increase in accrued post-retirement benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Real estate income	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	
Miscellaneous income	627	(9)	-	1	-	2	-	-	14
	33,130	49,870	6,811	5,726	9,210	16,447	2,999	5,850	4,445
Expenses									
Salaries	18,790	36,559	5,763	3,262	7,139	11,077	1,939	3,627	2,620
Employee benefits	2,167	4,135	672	369	810	1,204	82	404	304
Operational supplies and expenses	6,344	3,443	613	861	811	1,671	142	1,047	274
Travel	853	1,446	296	70	278	695	65	577	222
Cost of goods sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment rental, maintenance and renovations	1,139	218	15	22	37	112	12	135	5
Utilities	83	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scholarships, bursaries and prizes	276	264	85	542	86	143	2,466	97	104
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meewasin Valley Authority levy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bad debt expense	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
Internal cost recoveries (Note 13)	(1,688)	(705)	(369)	(1)	(298)	(281)	(10)	(45)	(7
	27,964	45,372	7,075	5,163	8,863	14,622	4,696	5,842	3,522
Net revenues (expenses)	5,166	4,498	(264)	563	347	1,825	(1,697)	8	923
Interfund transfers (Note 14)	(5,433)	(1,784)	(963)	(524)	(219)	(1,353)	1,868	97	(47
Net increase (decrease) in fund balances for year	(267)	2,714	(1,227)	39	128	472	171	105	876
Fund balances, beginning of year (Note 15)	55,394	18,101	6,803	692	4,383	13,814	3,312	1,742	11,830
Fund balances, end of year	$55,127	$20,815	$ 5,576	$ 731	$ 4,511	$14,286	$ 3,483	$ 1,847	$12,706

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement 6

Medicine	Nursing	Pharmacy & Nutrition	Veterinary Medicine	Extension	Inter-disciplinary Units	Instructional & Research Support	Student Support Units	External Relations	Infra-structure	General	Total
$17,399	$2,777	$ 2,471	$11,398	$ 6,500	$ 1,216	$22,887	$ 9,314	$ 1,362	$ 25,567	$(176,308)	-
103	12	34	143	102	143	2,108	752	54	598	(4,742)	-
17,502	2,789	2,505	11,541	6,602	1,359	24,995	10,066	1,416	26,165	(181,050)	-
5,521	139	208	1,131	-	4,384	20,393	355	-	-	38	50,002
28,649	122	189	1,011	285	2,872	19,185	649	-	43,766	138,819	243,809
113	-	-	1,842	-	2,989	2,500	23	-	-	3,436	11,280
15	20	169	(20)	96	11	5	250	-	-	53,735	57,768
7,523	65	861	1,407	421	6,398	2,492	1,208	1,343	-	5,110	39,260
19,544	177	163	4,615	1,605	182	6,019	21,154	242	5,760	5,711	73,675
1,292	54	95	744	4	88	1,267	2,773	181	1,833	10,915	25,950
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,196	19,196
51	-	-	-	-	-	18	20	-	-	239	473
(12)	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	-	976	779	2,386
80,198	3,366	4,190	22,271	9,014	18,283	76,876	36,503	3,182	78,500	56,928	523,799
61,434	2,884	2,419	12,986	5,427	5,555	15,940	10,348	1,613	13,977	15,971	239,330
4,803	350	274	1,415	613	641	2,743	1,255	203	1,892	(1,193)	23,143
11,004	197	465	5,314	2,706	2,489	3,762	5,563	966	23,556	9,923	81,151
2,499	79	89	467	725	345	421	192	76	131	1,018	10,544
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,524	10,367	-	-	-	14,891
516	22	9	662	46	103	599	2,416	11	7,242	1,065	14,386
14	-	-	37	12	6	-	835	-	11,998	273	13,271
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,378	-	25,378
695	25	39	166	4	72	33	3,535	-	-	46	8,678
-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	200	(72)	214
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	-	574
(3)	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
(2,929)	(56)	(34)	(798)	(690)	(379)	(2,490)	(3,727)	(761)	(31,294)	(3,051)	(49,613)
78,033	3,501	3,261	20,264	8,843	8,832	25,618	30,784	2,108	53,654	23,980	381,997
2,165	(135)	929	2,007	171	9,451	51,258	5,719	1,074	24,846	32,948	141,802
1,738	(59)	(365)	(810)	(1,045)	(4,416)	(46,767)	(2,149)	(2,226)	67,251	(2,794)	-
3,903	(194)	564	1,197	(874)	5,035	4,491	3,570	(1,152)	92,097	30,154	141,802
39,382	725	3,017	12,817	1,783	4,672	23,700	26,882	3,218	325,830	57,628	615,725
$43,285	$ 531	$ 3,581	$14,014	$ 909	$ 9,707	$28,191	$30,452	$ 2,066	$417,927	$ 87,782	$757,527

Notes to the
Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended April 30, 2001
(thousands of dollars)

1. Authority and Purpose

"The University of Saskatchewan" is a corporation operating under the authority of *The University of Saskatchewan Act, 1995*, Chapter U-6.1 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan. The primary role of the University is to provide post-secondary instruction and research in the humanities, sciences, social sciences, and other areas of human, intellectual, cultural, social and physical development. The University is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from the payment of income tax, pursuant to Section 149 of the *Income Tax Act*.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The following accounting policies and reporting practices are considered significant:

a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the following entities:

- University of Saskatchewan Technologies Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the University. The company's mission is to evaluate, protect and exploit University controlled intellectual property.
- Agricoll Research Investments Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the University. Through Agricoll, the University of Saskatchewan promotes and participates in research, education and technology transfer related to the agriculture industry.
- University of Saskatchewan Crown Foundation, a non-profit entity incorporated under the *Crown Foundation Act of Saskatchewan*. The Foundation was created for the purpose of receiving gifts of real and personal property and to provide transfers of property to the University of Saskatchewan.
- 621602 Saskatchewan Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the University. The company participates in real estate investment activities.
- Canadian Prairie Feed Resource Centre Inc., a non-profit corporation whose sole member is the University of Saskatchewan. The objectives of the company include providing leadership for research, innovation, product development, and technology transfer in feed ingredient utilization.
- Prairie Swine Centre Inc., a non-profit corporation whose membership is restricted to the members of the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan. The company is engaged in research, education and technology transfer related to pork production in Canada.
- Western Beef Development Centre Inc., a non-profit corporation whose membership is restricted to members of the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan. The mandate of the company is to support the efficient and orderly economic advancement of the Western Canadian beef industry.

- Canadian Light Source Inc., a non-profit corporation whose sole member is the University of Saskatchewan. The company will provide access for the performance of basic and applied research with the aim of making scientific discoveries and advances, and developing these discoveries and advances for practical applications by industry.
- Pharmalytics Inc., a non-profit corporation whose sole member is the University of Saskatchewan. The company is engaged in research, development and education in pharmaceutical sciences.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial information requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

c) Fund accounting

The University follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions. Under fund accounting, resources are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds in accordance with specified activities or objectives.

The University has classified accounts with similar characteristics into major funds as follows:

i) General Funds are unrestricted and account for the University's program delivery, service and administrative activities. These funds are further classified as Operating, Ancillary and Specific Purpose.

Operating Funds account for the University's function of instruction, including academic support services, administrative services, plant maintenance and other operating activity.

Ancillary Funds provide goods and services to the University community, which are supplementary to the functions of instruction, research and service and are expected to operate on at least a break-even basis.

Specific Purpose Funds are designated for specific projects or purposes.

ii) Restricted Funds carry restrictions on the use of resources for particular defined purposes. These funds are further classified as Capital, Research and Trust.

Capital Funds account for the acquisition of capital assets, major renovations and improvements to capital assets.

Research Funds account for activities in support of research.

Trust Funds account for activities that have been stipulated by donors and contributors.

iii) Endowment Funds account for resources received with the stipulation that the original contribution not be spent. The fund also consists of a portion of the investment income earned on these funds that is required by donors and the Board of Governors to be added to the fund to offset the eroding effect of inflation.

d) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, which is determined by the first-in, first-out method, with the exception of feedlot cattle. Feedlot cattle are stated at market value.

e) Investments

Short-term investments are carried at the lower of cost and market value. Long-term investments consist primarily of pooled funds and are carried at market value.

f) Investment in affiliated entities

The University uses the equity method to account for profit-oriented affiliated entities in which the University exercises significant influence, but does not control. Under the equity method of accounting, the investment is initially recorded at cost and the carrying value of the investment is adjusted to recognize the University's proportionate share of the net earnings (losses) of the entity.

Non-profit affiliated entities in which the University exercises significant influence, but does not control, and all other investments are recorded at cost less any permanent decline in the value of the investment.

g) Employee benefit plans

The cost of defined benefit pensions earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on services and management's best estimate of expected investment performance, salary escalation and retirement ages of employees, when future salary levels or cost escalation affect the amount of the benefit. The accumulated benefit method is used when future salary levels and cost escalation do not affect the amount of the employee future benefits. For purposes of calculating the expected return on plan assets, those assets are recorded at fair value. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the year they arise.

Employee future benefits other than pensions represent medical and dental care and life insurance commitments to certain employees and retirees, long- and short-term disability payments, severance and termination payments and compensated absences. The University accrues its obligations under these plans net of any plan assets.

h) Capital assets

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost. The University reports donated capital assets at fair market value upon receipt. Amortization expense is reported in the Capital Fund. Capital assets, other than land, are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Site improvements	20 years
Buildings	40 years
Computers	3 years
Equipment & furnishings	6 to 8 years
Library materials	10 years

Collections are not capitalized or amortized. All additions to collections are expensed in the year acquired.

i) Donations and pledges

Donations are recorded as revenue in the fiscal period in which they are received. Gifts-in-kind, including works of art, equipment, investments and library holdings are recorded at fair market value on the date of their donation.

Pledges made by donors to the University for donations to be received in future years are not recorded in the financial statements.

j) Revenue recognition

Restricted contributions related to general operations are recognized as revenue of the General Fund in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. All other restricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the appropriate restricted fund when received. Other restricted revenue is recognized on the completed contract method.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the General Fund in the year received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Contributions for endowment are recognized as revenue in the Endowment Fund.

Investment income earned on Endowment Fund resources that must be spent on restricted activities is recognized as revenue of the appropriate restricted fund. Unrestricted investment income earned on Endowment Fund resources is recognized as revenue of the General Fund. Other investment income is recognized as revenue of the General Fund when earned.

k) Fair value

The fair values of cash and short-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and accrued vacation pay approximate their carrying value due to the short-term nature of these assets and liabilities.

3. Cash and Short-term Investments

Short-term investments are generally for less than 90 days, and have an average effective interest rate of 5.3 per cent.

4. Long-term Investments

	2001				2000
	Less Than 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	More Than 10 Years	Total Fair Value	Total Fair Value
Bonds and debentures	$ 68,438	$ 21,574	$ 9,979	$ 99,991	$ 94,067
Equities					
Canadian	2,235	-	51,961	54,196	50,126
Foreign	-	-	69,362	69,362	45,653
Other investments	7,244	-	-	7,244	15,374
	$ 77,917	$ 21,574	$ 131,302	$ 230,793	$ 205,220
Market yield	5.0 - 17%	5.5 - 14%	6.8 - 11.3%		

Investments are placed with government guaranteed securities and well capitalized, high quality financial institutions. By policy, the University limits the amount of credit risk exposure in any one type of investment instrument.

5. Investment in Affiliated Entities

	2001	2000
Investment accounted on the equity basis:		
MRV Systems Inc.	$ -	$ -
Investments recorded on the cost basis:		
Saskatchewan Food Industry Development Centre Inc.	-	-
Saskatchewan Population Health and Evaluation Research Unit	-	-
Prairie Diagnostic Services Inc.	-	-
Biostar Inc.	-	-
Alviva Biopharmaceuticals Inc.	1	1
On Target Electronic Design Inc.	5	-
CanEd International Inc.	-	-
Ceapro Inc.	25	25
Ag-Spec Analytical Services Ltd.	-	260
Pharmaderm Laboratories Inc.	-	-
GlobalEd Multimedia Technologies Inc.	-	-
	$ 31	$ 286

Investments, which have a nominal value, are shown with a nil cost.

6. Accrued Post-Retirement Benefits

The University sponsors both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. The University and employees contribute in equal amounts to the defined contribution plans. The defined benefit plans are funded by employee contributions as a percentage of salary and by the University to support the actuarial based pension benefits. The defined pension benefits are based on an average of employees' career earnings.

The total expense for the University's defined contribution plans for the year is $5,525.

Aggregate information about the University defined benefits plans is in the table below. The information provided does not encompass all benefit plans in the University, but only those plans for which an actuarial liability exists.

a) Funded status of plans

	2001	
	Pension Plans	Other Benefit Plans
Plan assets		
Fair value at beginning of year	$ 505,572	$ 24,844
Actual return on plan assets	57,196	2,958
Employer contributions	3,658	2,062
Employees' contributions	3,658	-
Benefits paid	(36,399)	(990)
Plan expenses	-	(84)
Settlements	(29,717)	-
Fair value at end of year	503,968	28,790
Accrued benefit obligations		
Accrued benefit obligation at beginning of year	418,951	9,754
Current service cost	8,882	1,292
Interest cost	28,850	693
Benefits paid	(36,399)	(990)
Actuarial losses (gains)	18,599	(2,783)
Plan amendments	2,009	-
Settlement of obligations	(29,717)	-
Accrued benefit obligation at end of year	411,175	7,966
Accrued benefit asset (liability)	92,793	20,824
Valuation allowance and unamortized past service costs	(33,895)	-
Accrued benefit asset (liability), net of valuation allowance	$ 58,898	$ 20,824

b) Net benefit plan expense

	2001	
	Pension Plans	Other Benefit Plans
Current service cost, net of employee contributions	$ 5,224	$ 1,292
Interest cost	28,850	693
Expected return on plan assets	(36,827)	(2,157)
Immediate recognition of remaining gains/losses	(1,770)	(3,500)
Amortization of past service costs	53	-
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance	(11,069)	-
Net benefit plan expense	$ (15,539)	$ (3,672)

c) Actuarial assumptions (weighted average as of April 30)

	2001	
	Pension Plans	Other Benefit Plans
Discount rate	6.6%	6.5%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets		

7. Capital Assets

	2001			2000
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value (restated)
Land	$ 2,078	$ -	$ 2,078	$ 1,904
Buildings	381,934	162,178	219,756	208,354
Site improvements	22,423	11,668	10,755	10,601
Computers	57,693	48,044	9,649	9,124
Equipment and furnishings	118,376	90,970	27,406	18,939
Library materials	88,476	57,057	31,419	29,220
	$ 670,980	$ 369,917	$ 301,063	$ 278,142

8. Long-term Debt

	2001	2000 (restated)
a) Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp. – 6.875% debentures due May 1, September 1, 2020	$ 2,616	$ 2,678
These loans are repayable in equal semi-annual installments of $123 blended principal and interest and recovered in their entirety from the operating revenues of Ancillary Services		
b) Loan payable to the Government of Saskatchewan – General Revenue Fund – 5.125% loan due June 1, 2015	346	362
As part of the original arrangements for repayment of a loan to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, it was agreed that $600 of the principal portion due would be recovered from the University of Saskatchewan by charges to the Ancillary operations of $33 per year.		
c) Loan payable to Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce – Prime plus 0.25%, payable with monthly principal payments of $0.6 plus interest.	49	56
d) Mortgage payable to Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce – During construction of farrow-to-finish research facility, and up to and including six months thereafter, interest only is payable on advances provided by the bank at the bank's prime lending rate. Thereafter, principal payments will commence based on a 15-year amortization.	941	-
The mortgage advances are secured by a general security agreement pertaining to all personal property of Prairie Swine Centre Inc. and the provision of collateral mortgage security over all the Centre's real property.		
e) Loan payable to Heartland Livestock Services – Prime plus 1.25%, payable in four annual installments of $36.	146	-
f) Loan payable to West Central Sales Inc. – 7.9% loan, payable in annual installments of $11	42	56
g) Present value of future minimum capital lease payment	-	16
	4,140	3,168
Less amounts payable within one year	(137)	(115)
	$ 4,003	$ 3,053

9. Commitments - Capital Fund

The estimated cost of contractual commitments to complete major capital projects in progress as at April 30, 2001 is approximately $36,059 (2000 - $31,773).

Subsequent to year-end, the University entered into an agreement with a developer to lease approximately 50 acres of land. In addition, the University has entered into an agreement with the City of Saskatoon obligating the University to pay offsite levies to the City estimated to be $2,662 as the land is developed and an additional $430 for infrastructure costs.

10. Gifts-in-kind and Donation Pledges

Gifts-in-kind in the amount of $2,295 were received and recorded in the year (2000 - $8,595). Gifts-in-kind consist of the following:

	2001	2000
Works of art	$ 284	$ 574
Equipment and furnishings	121	162
Investments	1,393	7,669
Library holdings	129	65
Other	368	125
	$ 2,295	$ 8,595

Donations pledged but not received as at April 30, 2001 totaled $3,857 (2000 - $3,470). These pledges are expected to be honored during the subsequent five-year period and will be recorded as revenue when received.

11. Collections

a) Collections of Artifacts, Archival Material and Rare Books

The University has acquired collections of artifacts, archival materials and rare books. These items have been accumulated largely as adjuncts to the University's research and teaching missions. Acquisitions are donated as well as purchased. The University rarely disposes of items from these collections.

The significant collections include the personal artifacts, papers, and library of the late John G. Diefenbaker, the official records of the University, papers of faculty and alumnae, originals and replicas of Ancient and Medieval artifacts, as well as old and rare material with a focus on Western Canada.

b) Art Collection

The Kenderdine Art Gallery administers the permanent art collection of the University. The collection includes works of art that provide a historic or artistic context for objects that are already in the collection as well as works that are of historic interest to the University or the Province of Saskatchewan. Proceeds from the sale of objects are used for the purchase of new acquisitions or the direct care of the collection.

During the year, 138 objects with an appraised value of $279 were donated. There were no purchases of objects during the year.

12. Operating Fund Expenses

A comparison of the budgeted Operating Fund expenses approved by the University's Board of Governors to the actual Operating Fund expenses is as follows:

	2001		2000
	Budget	Expenses	Expenses
Agriculture	$ 8,223	$ 8,381	$ 8,414
Arts & Science	36,168	36,828	35,351
Commerce	5,022	5,809	5,365
Dentistry	4,168	4,304	3,622
Education	7,320	7,321	7,239
Engineering	8,936	8,719	8,473
Graduate Studies & Research	734	831	668
Kinesiology	2,310	2,415	2,580
Law	2,537	2,560	2,436
Medicine	17,399	16,793	16,018
Nursing	2,777	3,043	2,576
Pharmacy & Nutrition	2,471	2,082	2,221
Veterinary Medicine	11,398	11,015	10,767
Extension	6,500	6,767	5,117
Interdisciplinary Units	1,216	955	500
Instructional & Research Support	22,887	24,118	25,636
Student Support Units	9,314	8,728	8,877
External Relations	1,362	1,269	1,341
Infrastructure	25,567	25,566	24,454
General	24,001	17,933	14,626
Net expenses for internal reporting purposes	200,310	195,437	186,281
Reclassification of net expenses, included in College totals above as a recovery or expense, and restated for financial statement purposes:			
External cost recoveries restated as revenue	7,036	10,441	9,050
Interfund transfers eliminated for financial statement purposes (Statement 4)	-	(17,962)	(17,748)
Expenses for financial statement purposes	$ 207,346	$ 187,916	$ 177,583

13. Internal Cost Recoveries

Sales and services provided by one part of the university to another part are recorded as internal cost recoveries. These recoveries are eliminated from the expense activity of the University as follows:

	2001			2000 (restated)
	Gross Expenses	Net Recovery	Net Expenses	Net Expenses
Salaries	$ 239,330	$ (92)	$ 239,238	$ 228,952
Employee benefits	23,143	(208)	22,935	25,058
Operational supplies and expenses	81,151	(39,967)	41,184	40,024
Travel	10,544	(72)	10,472	9,691
Cost of goods sold	14,891	(412)	14,479	14,388
Equipment rental, maintenance and renovations	14,386	(7,815)	6,571	5,435
Utilities	13,271	(1,001)	12,270	11,087
Amortization	25,378	-	25,378	22,894
Scholarships, bursaries and prizes	8,678	(46)	8,632	7,595
Interest	214	-	214	276
Meewasin Valley Authority levy	574	-	574	574
Bad debt expense	50	-	50	120
Internal cost recoveries	(49,613)	49,613	-	-
	$ 381,997	$ -	$ 381,997	$ 366,094

14. Interfund Transfers

During 2000/01, the University transferred the following to the Capital Fund to fund the acquisition of assets: $11,891 from Operating, $4,765 from Ancillary, $8,447 from Specific Purpose, $2,759 from Trust, $6 from Endowment and $46,196 from Research.

In addition, the following transfers occurred between funds to properly reflect activity according to the various fund definitions: $5,278 was transferred from Operating to Specific Purpose, $1,066 was transferred from Operating to Research, $163 was transferred from Ancillary to Operating, $45 was transferred from Specific Purpose to Ancillary, $533 was transferred from Specific Purpose to Endowment, $3,635 was transferred from Specific Purpose to Research, $110 was transferred from Trust to Operating, $175 was transferred from Trust to Specific Purpose, $4,767 was transferred from Trust to Endowment, $1,381 was transferred from Trust to Research, and $13 was transferred from Endowment to Research.

15. Change in Accounting Policies

a) Consolidation of affiliates entities

During the year, the University adopted a revised policy for accounting for affiliated non-profit corporations, which are effectively controlled by the University. Comparative figures for 2000 have been restated to include Canadian Prairie Feed Resources Centre Inc., Prairie Swine Centre Inc., Western Beef Development Centre Inc., Canadian Light Source Inc., and Pharmalytics Inc. in the consolidated financial statements with the following impact:

	2000
Fund balances, beginning of year, as previously reported	$ 509,081
Retroactive change in accounting policy	4,736
As restated	513,817
Net revenues, previously reported	61,222
Increase in net revenues	305
Fund balances, end of year	$ 575,344

b) Employee benefit plans

Effective May 1, 2000, the University retroactively adopted the new CICA accounting standard, Section 3461 – Employee Future Benefits. The impact of recognizing transitional assets and benefit obligations as determined in accordance with Section 3461, without restatement of comparative figures for 2000, follows:

	2001
Fund balances, beginning of year (from part a) above)	$ 575,344
Accrued post-retirement benefits, May 1, 2000	39,701
Reduction in provision for claims payable, May 1, 2000	680
Fund balances, beginning of year, restated	$ 615,725

16. Related Party Transactions

The University receives a significant portion of its revenue from the Government of Saskatchewan and has a number of its members to the Board of Governors appointed by the Government. To the extent that the Provincial Government exercises significant influence over the operations of the University, all Saskatchewan Crown agencies such as corporations, boards and commissions are considered related parties to the University.

Revenue received from the Government of Saskatchewan is disclosed separately in the Statement of Operations.

Routine expenses with these related parties are recorded at the standard or agreed rates charged by these organizations.

Transactions and the amounts outstanding at year-end are as follows:

	2001	2000
Sales of services and products - physicians' billings	$ 17,849	$ 16,913
Expenses		
Utilities	11,535	10,452
Other	11,090	11,077
Accounts receivable	3,390	5,651
Long-term investments	508	1,252
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,096	898
Deferred revenue	753	1,169
Long-term debt	346	362

17. Comparative Figures

Certain of the prior year comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Board of Governors

The Board is responsible for overseeing and directing all matters respecting the management, administration and control of the university's property, revenues and financial affairs.

Members Ex Officio
Peter MacKinnon (President)
Peggy McKercher (Chancellor)

Members Appointed by the Government
Sylvia Fedoruk
Dallas Howe
Harry Lafond
Frank Quennell (Chair)
Herman Rolfes

Members Elected by the Senate
Gary Carlson
Marcel de la Gorgiendere (Vice Chair)

Faculty Member
Bob Hickie

Student Member
Aaron Dougan

Officers of the University

University officers are entrusted with the day-to-day operation of the institution. The President has general supervision over and direction of the University, its faculty members, and its student body. Deans of Colleges are the chief executive officers of their college, with general supervision over the direction of the college and the teaching and training of the students in the college.

The 2000-2001 Officers

President
Peter MacKinnon

Vice-President (Academic)
Michael Atkinson

Vice-President (Finance and Resources)
A.J. (Tony) Whitworth

Vice-President (Research)
Michael Corcoran

Associate Vice-President (Information Technology and Communications)
Rick Bunt (from January 2001)

Associate Vice-President (Human Resources)
Sharon Cochran

University Secretary
Gordon Barnhart
(from July 2000)

Director (Office of Communications)
Heather Magotiaux

Registrar
Ken Smith

Associate Vice-President (Financial Services) and Controller
Laura Kennedy

Associate Vice-President (Facilities Management)
Paul Becker

Executive Director (Alumni Affairs and Development)
Elaine Cadell

Associate Vice-President (Student Affairs and Services)
Vera Pezer

Deans of Colleges & Academic Units

Agriculture
Ernie Barber
(from July 2000)

Arts & Science
Ken Coates
(from January 2001)

Commerce
Lynne Pearson

Dentistry
Charles Baker
(from July 2000)

Education
Ken Jacknicke

Engineering
Roy Billinton
(from July 2000)

Extension Division
Gordon Thompson

Graduate Studies & Research
Gary Kachanoski

Law
Beth Bilson

Medicine
David Popkin

Nursing
Beth Horsburgh

Pharmacy & Nutrition
Dennis Gorecki

Kinesiology
Robert Faulkner

Veterinary Medicine
Alex Livingston

Libraries
Frank Winter

Campus

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

SOUTH SASKATCHWAN RIVER

Innovation Place Research Park

Resources

The Gallery

Waste Management Facility

Canadian Space Agency

Agriculture Greenhouse

Lutheran Theological Seminary

Ogle Hall

Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Laboratory

P.O.S. Pilot Plant

Environment Canada Canadian Wildlife Service

Food Centre

Grounds Greenhouse

Toxicology Research Centre

Diefenbaker Canada Centre

Saskatoon Cancer Centre

RUH Parkade

Farm Residence

Poultry Centre

Murray (Library)

THE BOWL

Observatory

Little Stone School

St. Andrew's College

Rugby Chapel

Animal Science

Stone Barn

Dairy Barn

Livestock

1214 & 1220 COLLEGE DRIVE

Griffiths Stadium

Assiniboine Hall

Wellaston Hall

Seager Wheeler Hall

McEOWN PARK

Souris Hall

Buildings

Buildings under renovation, construction, or in planning phase

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

N

S